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Vice-Presidential Stampede Started by Roosevelt Letter; Texas 'Revolt' Only Ripple

President cites friendship for Wallace but tells Democratic delegates they must make choice.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—President Roosevelt's unexpectedly casual indorsement of Henry A. Wallace—so casual as to almost completely sink his chances—today loosed a stampede of more than 20 candidacies for the vice-presidential nomination on the eve of the opening of the Democratic national convention here tomorrow.

Because Mr. Wallace's prospects became so embroiled, his supporters telegraphed him to come to Chicago. He said he would arrive tomorrow from Washington.

Whatever its intentions—and Mr. Roosevelt can be counted as knowing what he was doing—this letter of faint praise had three immediate and significant effects.

It was taken by most delegates as proof the President not only approved but wanted the convention to have an absolutely open choice in picking his running mate.

It was interpreted by many delegates, including some Wallace supporters, as substantial evidence the President would prefer Mr. Wallace not to be nominated.

It decisively buoyed the candidacies of "Assistant President" James F. Byrnes, Senator Alben W. Barkley, and Senator Harry S. Truman, and caused a minor mountain of other vice-presidential hats to be eagerly tossed into into the expanding ring.

As for Mr. Wallace, he is not entirely out of the race, but he is very much on his own. And on his own, without the firm presidential push which alone gave him the nomination four years ago against the will of the Party, he does not appear to have the strength to get far along toward first base.

The delegation of his home state of Iowa still is sticking to Mr. Wallace and affected to believe today that Mr. Roosevelt's communication, expressing "his personal

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Democrats Get Out Of Red—Due In Again

By the Associated Press

Chicago, July 18.

The "small surplus" the Democratic National Committee has in its coffers will be exhausted by convention expenditures, National Treasurer Edwin W. Pauley of California reported.

After telling the Committee that the Treasury was "out of the red," Mr. Pauley added that the $116,000 balance would be used up shortly.

Mrs. Norton Boomed For Running Mate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—A little boom is on here today to nominate the first woman candidate for a place on the presidential ticket of a major American political party.

Along with a score of other vice-presidential possibilities, supporters of Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey are urging her as President Roosevelt's fourth-term running mate.

"If Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is not to be renominated, we believe the women of America deserve to be represented in this high office and would generously support Mrs. Norton," they declared.

Co-Chairman of the subcommittee to draft the Democratic platform, a 20-year member of the Lower House, and chairman of the House Labor Committee, Mrs. Norton is playing an influential role in the affairs of this convention.

Mrs. Norton was on the radio yesterday and pointed out that 60 per cent of the total vote in the na-

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Leaders so certain that Roosevelt will win they move that hostile delegates be seated.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 18—In spite of continuing evidences of defection, notably from Texas and Mississippi, the threatened southern "revolt" against a fourth term is failing to disturb Roosevelt strategists, who are here guiding the general course of the Democratic national convention.

As a matter of fact these leaders, in moving to seat a "rebel" Texas delegation, representing anti-Roosevelt forces, gestured pointedly that they are so certain of the President's strength as to be willing to risk the presence on the floor of this "rebel" group.

Even a caucus vote of the Mississippi delegation, which came uninstructed, to cast its 20 ballots for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia as a protest against the Roosevelt steam roller, puts no serious strain on the hold which the President already has on the nomination.

Indication of Strength

Action by the Democratic National Committee yesterday, aimed at seating the "rebel" Texas delegation, not only served to indicate reserve strength of the Roosevelt forces, but assured that Texas isn't going to secede from the Party, thus side-stepping an embarrassing family quarrel.

Actually the Credentials Committee has not acted upon a contest between two Texas delegations. In entering the so-called "regular" group on the temporary roll call, even before the Texas National Committeeman, Col. Myron G. Blalock, who is supported by both sides, had appeared to urge just such action, the Committee laid the groundwork for final acceptance of this delegation. Protests of the contesting or pro-Roosevelt delegation, headed by its Acting Chairman Herman Jones, will be aired thoroughly before the Credentials Committee tomorrow. This Committee is expected to recommend to the convention that the "regulars" be seated.

State Court Ruling

To turn them down, it is recognized, would be interpreted as a brazenly political and legally questionable move.

It must be remembered that the "regulars" in this case are the "rebels."

The State Supreme Court recently ruled that the electors chosen by the "regular" convention may cast their votes for any candidate they choose if the requirements set by the State convention are not complied with by the national convention.

These requirements, under the ruling which was a sharp setback for Roosevelt supporters in a "rump" convention, are:

That the uninstructed delegates of the "regular" convention be seated.

That the two-thirds rule for nominating presidential and vice-presidential candidates be restored.

That the United States Supreme

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South America: Land of Promise?

Can South America support hundreds of millions of new settlers, as is frequently stated?

From the immediately engrossing political crises of the continent the series of "Uncensored South America" today turns to a consideration of this basic economic and social question.

Writing "as from the Andes," Roland Hall Sharp gives an intimate view of this tremendous mountain chain and its possibilities for modern pioneers. During six years he has climbed and ridden and flown at points along the entire 5,000-mile cordillera. See First Page, Second Section.

1,100 Workers In Cutback To Get New Jobs

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Release of 1,100 war workers making naval gun mounts in Holyoke will be carried through with a minimum of disturbance or hardship, government officials forecast today. Jobs are assured all those to be let out, they said, so great is the demand for labor and its diversity in the Holyoke-Springfield area.

The way the cutback was handled sets a new pattern for New England. Market effort was made to avoid dislocations. Approximately 900 will be released within the next few days, and 200 more in September.

When the Navy found it had all the five-inch gun mounts it needed and a government committee decided to cutback production in several plants throughout the country, including that of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation at Holyoke, the Navy dispatched a Navy spokesman to the plant.

Not Made Public

He was given instructions that the employees must be informed before anything was made public of the coming halt in production. Immediate release of the 900 was necessitated by their being employed on advance work in anticipation of production scheduled after Oct. 1.

This gave the management and the union opportunity to get together, and enabled the United States Employment Service to step in at once with the proffer of ample work of a parallel nature in the area for all the workers laid off. The War Production Board also got in on the ground floor.

So before anything was printed in the newspapers, a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the plant. This brought together 150 key people—foremen, union stewards, and other union officers, plant officials, etc. Seven men were there from the Navy.

For the War Manpower Commission William E. Haskell, District Manager for Western Massachusetts, and Harold Redden, Springfield Area Director, came with plans to assign to new jobs any employees dislocated by the contract termination. Gail E.

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Americans Capture St. Lô; Tojo Ousted From Army Post As Allies Close In on Japan

Poles Take Up Arms Anew

First photographs of the Polish Army under Gen. Zigmund Berling which is now fighting with the Russians have reached the United States from Edmund Stevens, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Russia. The upper photograph shows women regularly incorporated in the Polish ranks. It was made during Mr. Stevens' visit to the Polish forces in the Western Ukraine in May. But Poles who disagree with the Soviet-sponsored forces, upon political grounds, are also active. The lower photograph, from the Polish Information Service, shows parachute troopers training in Scotland for service under the Polish Government in Exile.

Poles break through in Italy toward port of Ancona; Soviet drive rolls on.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops captured St. Lô today.

After eight days of heavy fighting, this central anchor of the German line across the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula was firmly in Allied control. The last German was reported to have been driven out.

This hard-won success came only a day after General Bradley's men had been compelled to withdraw some distance owing to strong German counterattacks after an Allied advance to within a mile and a quarter of the city. When the Allied attack was renewed today, German resistance was found to have largely evaporated.

Whether this sudden drop in resistance may be ascribed to warnings reportedly sent to Marshal von Kluge that no more reinforcements could go to him, owing to the serious state of the front in Russia, is uncertain.

The relatively slow progress in Normandy compared with the spectacular gains of the Russians in the East is beginning to cause some restlessness in England, where the annoyance of the pilotless bombers continues. It is felt that the progress in these best summer campaigning weeks is alarmingly slow. Some leading papers give reassuring reports that Marshal Rommel's forces are being worn down and that an early advance is in prospect.

Reports on the German plans, however, are inconclusive. One radiocast report stated that Hitler and his War Council, after a five-day session, had decided on a gradual retreat to the borders of Greater Germany. It immediately was followed by another radiocast report out of Germany that Germans would fight to the end in the Baltics.

Meanwhile, as the Russians pushed on to within 12 miles of the railway connecting the strongholds of Bialystok and Brest Litovsk and to within 17 miles of the Bug River, Polish troops in Italy were advancing toward port of Ancona.

The shock that has come to Japan with the loss of Saipan—and therefore virtually of the Marianas as a whole—is reflected in the general upheaval in the high places of its leadership.

As Premier Tojo announced the Saipan calamity, he also announced that he has been relieved of the post of Chief of the Army General Staff, to which Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu has succeeded.

This announcement came a day after Admiral Shigetaro Shimada had been replaced as Navy Minister by Admiral Naokuni Nomura.

The calling in of General Umezu to take over the staff duties from the Premier presumably means anything but a letting up of Japan's determination to fight to a finish. For General Umezu comes from leadership of the Kwantung Army, the hotbed of Japan's militarism in Manchuria.

However, with Admiral Spruance's Fifth Fleet battleships pounding at Guam for 13 days in succession, the Allied forces are closing in ominously on the Japanese homeland.

Poles in Britain Uneasy at Soviet Gains; U. S. Stirred by Russian-Polish Issue

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—Mounting enthusiasm for Soviet victories, as the Russians push across Polish territory toward Germany, is marred by one regret—the lack of any apparent improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the Polish Government in Exile.

If this state of affairs continues, there arises the possibility that the Poles may not welcome the Russians on their soil as liberators, but regard them more in the role of conquerors.

It is generally assumed here that when the Russian armies cross the line from which Hitler started his invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, Moscow will officially declare that it has no further territorial claims on Poland.

It is expected also that the Russians will be ready to agree to a revision of Poland's eastern frontier, namely, on the basis of the Curzon Line, and that after the Soviet armies have entered Polish territory, the Soviet will respect Poland's social and political systems.

Position on Territories

But the Polish Government in Exile, meanwhile, apparently apprehensive lest the Soviet Union incorporate part of old Polish territory without further negotiation, has reiterated that it will not recognize any wartime territorial changes "unless they take place with the free consent and good will of the parties concerned."

The statement also declared that "the Polish Government expects the United Nations to recognize the stand taken by the Polish nation and its sacrifices."

It is believed that the Russians, as they proceed across Poland will

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Destruction of Nazis Soviet Army's Goal

Recorded by CBS

London, July 18

Moscow newspapers today take the line that though it won't be long until all Soviet territory is free of Fascist invaders, "this is not the end of the Red Army's duty," the British Radio reported today.

The radiocast quoted an editorial in Izvestia as saying: "The great and noble mission of the Red Army is to rout and destroy the enemy. The fascist beast must be finished off in its own land."

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—The United States may soon face one of its most difficult diplomatic problems of this war if, as now seems possible, the Soviet Union decides to recognize the Polish National Council as the de facto government of Poland.

Such a development would embarrass both this country and Great Britain, since both recognize and maintain diplomatic relations with the Polish Government in Exile of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in London. This would mean that Washington and London would look upon one group as speaking officially for Poland, while Moscow would look upon another.

While the Russians may not take this step, the probability appears to have increased measurably during the past two weeks. Up until the first of the month, it was thought that Moscow was using the presence of the Polish National Council—which sits in Moscow and is composed of Un-

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—July 18, 1944

Boston: Anti-Semitic Case Verdicts Classified

Dorchester Municipal Court has classified verdicts against four Dorchester High School boys involved in anti-Semitic riots last May 12 and has issued warrants on contempt of court against six other boys working in the Simpson Dry Dock Plant, East Boston, for alleged attacks against a witness for the state, it was learned today. [Page 2.]

Princess Juliana of the Netherlands passed through Boston this morning en route to Chatham on Cape Cod, where she will vacation with her three little daughters, the Princesses Beatrix, Irene, and Margriet.

Europe: Italian Armistice Terms Remain Secret

Italian armistice terms apparently are not now to be made public by the Allies. Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons that "it is not yet time" to publish any armistice terms agreed upon by the Allies for Axis foes.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, has promised the International Red Cross Committee that no more Jews will be transported forcibly out of Hungary, it was learned in Bern. He authorized the Committee to direct evacuation of Jewish children to countries willing to receive them. A private informant said Admiral Horthy also authorized the Committee to remove any Jews possessing visas to Palestine.

Premier Edwin Linkomies, speaking on the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Finnish Constitution, declared that "Surrender to the mercy of others cannot come into the question." He said: "The Finnish people must have a right to independent development unfettered by anybody."

United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has completed a visit to the Normandy battle front where, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley, he inspected the entire area under control of United States troops.

A Bank of France truck was halted near the suburb of St. Germain, France, and robbed of 105,000,000 francs (more than $2,000,000) by six masked men armed with submachine guns, according to a Paris dispatch.

Place du Maréchal Pétain, a square in Cherbourg, was renamed Place du Général de Gaulle during Bastille Day celebrations in the liberated city, the British Radio said.

On the night that Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt passed on in Normandy, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was preparing an order promoting him to major general in command of a division, General Eisenhower's Advanced Command Post has announced.

Washington: Postwar Conferences Opening Soon

Postwar world security will be sought here next month when two series of conferences between United States, Britain, Russian, and Chinese spokesmen begin. [Page 3.]

National: Veterans Easing Tire Production

More workers to ease tire production in the synthetic rubber industry are being obtained by discharge of soldiers who had been skilled tire workers and by readjustment of civilian manpower, according to Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director, in an address at Akron, Ohio.

Joseph T. Kershetsky, president of a United Mine Workers district in the Shenandoah, Pa., area urged 4,000 striking miners to return to their work at once. Affecting five collieries the stoppage in protest over "dockage of wages" was declared to be harmful to the war effort.

Far East: Chinese Granted Legal Guarantee

Legal guarantees against detention without trial were granted to Chinese citizens on recommendation of President Chiang Kai-shek. The Supreme National Defense Council approved a habeas corpus act to go into effect on Aug. 1.

Middle East: Jews on Island of Corfu Seized

On the Greek Island of Corfu, the Germans have seized all Jews for mass deportation, according to official Greek sources in Cairo which also announced that Jewish property has been confiscated as "property of the Hellenic State," the Overseas News Agency reported.

New Army Fight Forecast On Nelson Reconversion Plan

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—The belief grows here that despite the compromise arrived at last week that supposedly ended the dispute between Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and heads of the armed services over preliminary steps in reconversion of industry to civilian goods production, Army and Navy chiefs have not given up their opposition to Mr. Nelson's orders.

Today the National Association of Manufacturers expressed the view that before the final Nelson order becomes effective, Aug. 15, the services will make another effort to freeze civilian production and win control of military and civilian production regulations.

The first three of Mr. Nelson's four orders may in due course become effective without military opposition, for they are the least offensive to those who would have the military dominate production schedules.

First Order in Effect

The first, which went into effect July 15, and which is hedged around with numerous restrictions, permits the use of aluminum and magnesium in the production of

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Nazis Shoot 33 More Fliers

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—German captors have shot 33 more Allied fliers, Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, told Commons today.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced on June 23 that 50 captured fliers had been shot by the Nazis.

Sir James said that in 27 of the new cases, the men were alleged to have been shot while attempting escapes. The circumstances of the other six killings were not disclosed immediately.

The strongest protests have been made through the British protecting power (Switzerland) and an account of the killings is being kept for action by the War Criminals' Commission, Sir James said. There was no immediate disclosure whether other than British fliers were killed.

The announcement came as a reply to a question by Col. H. W. Burton, Conservative M. P.

[International law governing escaped prisoners is complicated, but in general provides for disciplinary punishment with execution only in rare instances, usually those involving "conspiracy to effect a general escape." The Nazis repeatedly have used the term "shot while attempting to escape" to cloak summary execution.]

Nazis warned atrocities to be punished: Page 7.

Eden: Peace Terms Ready; 'Big 4' Plans World Security

LONDON, July 18 (Reuter)—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden assured the House of Commons today that the Allies are ready with peace terms.

In replying to criticisms that the war might end without the Allies having their armistice or peace terms prepared, Mr. Eden said: "Victory cannot come too quick and when it comes we shall be ready with these proposals."

He added that the House could not be told them at this stage as it would be unwise that the proposals be made public.

Disagrees With Member

Mr. Eden agreed that it was possible to win the war but lose the peace, but it seemed to him that one member who criticized insistence on unconditional surrender and objected to the threat to cut off East Prussia from Ger-

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Additional steps toward building the great structure of postwar world security will be taken in Washington next month. Statesmen of the Allied "Big Four" are to meet in two series of conferences to begin the careful process of creating an international order designed to last.

The first phase of the talks, as announced by the State Department, will be between statesmen of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The second phase will be between the two Anglo-Saxon nations and China. Although the pattern of talks is obviously designed to protect Russia's Pacific neutrality by keeping the Russian and Chinese statesmen from sitting at the same

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Japan:

Tojo Relieved Of Staff Post

Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu has been appointed Chief of the Japanese Army General Staff, taking one of the posts held by Premier Hideki Tojo, a Japanese radiocast declared.

General Umezu was formerly Commander in Chief of Japan's

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Fuel Oil Users Warned Against Misinformation

Listing a few facts for New England fuel oil users—and would-be users, as well—the District One (East Coast) office of the Petroleum Administration for War stated today that there are many indications that the public at large is misinformed on home-heating oil prospects for next winter.

These are found, it states, in the current abnormal upsurge in the number of applications from home owners and industrial consumers who are seeking permission to convert from coal to oil. For the most part, PAW states, these applications have been argued solely on the grounds of convenience.

But, the over-all trend appears to be due to a variety of beliefs: 1. That coal will be scarce this winter; 2, that military demands will ease off now that the invasion has been mounted; 3. that the transportation problem has been solved, and, 4, that petroleum products manufacture is now greater than at any time in history.

Rejection Policy

However, the actual facts of the fuel oil situation have made it necessary for PAW to adopt a policy of rejecting all such applications, except in the case of exceptional and proved hardship.

In the belief that the public is entitled to an examination of the facts, PAW emphasizes, first of all, that coal will be scarce this winter. There even has been some discussion of coal rationing, it added.

But, PAW adds even more significantly, this does not alter the fact that oil will be even more scarce.

A belief that oil demands will ease now that the invasion has been mounted is borne out neither by the facts nor by common sense, PAW adds. The military needs are increasing every day, and will continue to increase until victory is won.

The problem of transporting petroleum products to the East Coast was solved on the basis of civilian and military demands as of a year ago. It is solved today as far as the available supply is concerned. But, the military is now taking a far greater percentage of that available supply.

Demand Greater

It is true, also, PAW adds, that the production of petroleum products is greater today than at any time in history. But, the demand also is greater than at any time in history. In fact, PAW concludes, is greater than production.

Touching on fuel oil stocks, PAW points out that latest available figures show an inventory of home heating oils on hand in District One of 9,829,000 barrels (42 gallons to each barrel). This is an increase over the previous month of roughly a million barrels.

Stocks are climbing, and to the average citizen, this looks like a lot of fuel oil. But, PAW states, that figure of 9,829,000 barrels actually is far below the working stock levels needed to meet demands.

It is estimated that District One will require a peak inventory of some 14,000,000 barrels by the end of the year to keep stocks from falling below a working level of 5,000,000 barrels at the end of the heating season next April 1.

Make no mistake about it, PAW warns, the key to any examination of the petroleum picture is the military situation.

This is a war of octanes. Fifty per cent of all material shipped overseas for the military is composed of petroleum products. The demand is unbelievably great. Today, the military is burning up more than a million barrels a day more of petroleum products than it did in 1941.

Six Dorchester High Boys Now Face Contempt Charges

Trial of four Dorchester High School boys charged with anti-Semitic rioting on May 12 reached a new climax, it was learned today, when Dorchester Municipal Court issued contempt of court warrants against six boys working at the Simpson Dry Dock Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company in East Boston.

The warrants, which were issued yesterday, were for an alleged attack against one of the witnesses appearing for the Government. The date of the hearing on these warrants was set for Tuesday, July 25, before Judge Francis S. Wyner of Dorchester court.

The court yesterday heard a number of witnesses who disclosed the seriousness of the incidents and of the tension at the school just before the reported rioting occurred.

Learned of Plot

Albert Reed, headmaster of Dorchester High School, related how on May 12 he learned of a plot to beat up the Jewish boys. He explained, furthermore, about the tension prevailing in the school on that day. He told the court that he called the police that morning and ordered eight teachers to patrol the grounds. The rioting occurred late on the afternoon of May 12.

Henry P. McLaughlin, assistant headmaster of the school, also told of reports received in school of the fight after school hours. He declared that the antireligious writings on the school walls, which apparently provoked the attack, were undoubtedly placed there by the ringleaders.

"I wouldn't be surprised if it was placed there by an American Nazi," he added.

The court also heard a witness to whom this writing was attributed and whose name was signed to it. The court was emphatic in its declaration, however, that "this writing was definitely placed by subversive elements who planned this attack as a part of their scheme to destroy the democratic way of life."

Subversive Forces

The court also stated its feeling that the boys in Dorchester High School, the defendants, were used as "an instrumentality by these subversive forces."

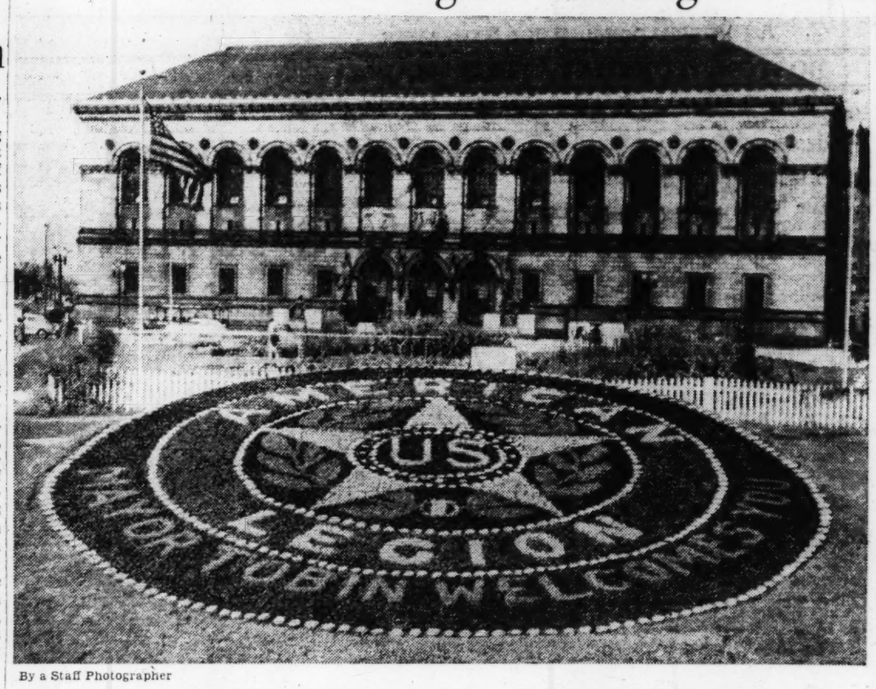
The court then classified its verdicts in the cases of the four boys according to the injuries received by the victims.

In the case of two boys, the court accepted the plea of Jacob Levy, President of the Good Neighbor Association, for leniency after the families of the two boys had stated their regret at the youths' participating in the rioting. Their cases were placed on file for six months on the stipulation that if no anti-Semitic rioting occurred within that time, the court would place a verdict of not guilty and a court record would be eliminated.

A third boy was declared guilty without any extenuating circumstances. He was placed in custody of his parents with $100 bail. His attorney said that he would appeal to the Superior Court.

The court also declared in the case of a fourth boy that it could not be lenient in consideration of the seriousness of his defense. On the plea, however, of the court probation officer, the court withheld its verdict but appointed a committee of two officials who have been associated with the case since its inception to make findings and report to the court at the scheduled hearing on July 25.

American Legion Greeting



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Park Department Plants 'Welcome' Mat in Copley Square

Bay State Legionnaires, coming to Boston for their convention at the Hotel Statler on Aug. 10, 11, and 12, will, if they stroll that way, find the "welcome mat" spread for them in the plot in front of the Public Library. The "seal" is about 18 feet in diameter, and is made up of 16,000 individual "carpet bedding" plants in six colors.

Fruit Crop For Canners Looks Better

Massachusetts housewives may look forward to having their cupboard shelves better filled with home-canned fruits this season. According to Dr. J. K. Shaw, research pomologist at Massachusetts State College, fruit production throughout the country may be as much as one fifth above that of last year.

However, apples, the largest crop in the Bay State, will run somewhat below the 1943 yield, although most of the other New England States will produce more. The reason for the slump in the Bay State, Dr. Shaw adds, is an extremely heavy June "drop" due to the mid-May frost and the subsequent dry weather.

Production of apples in the commercial counties of Massachusetts was indicated at 1,968,000 bushels on July 1, compared with 2,228,000 harvested in 1943, and 2,586,000 bushels—the nine-year average.

Production of apples in the commercial counties of New England as a whole, on the basis of July 1 conditions, is estimated at 5,835,000 bushels as compared with 2,538,000 harvested last year, and the nine-year average of 6,139,000 bushels, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

Home canners may anticipate "putting up" more peaches this summer, according to Dr. Shaw. Compared with last year, when this crop was an almost complete failure, there are prospects of 200,000 bushels in New England, and the U. S. Crop will run far ahead of 1943.

New England is due for twice as many pears as last season, and cherries and grapes should be much more plentiful.

Last year's extremely short crop of apricots will be tripled, according to Dr. Shaw, who added that prunes will be about 20 per cent short of 1943 production.

502 Aids for War Output

For 502 ideas to stimulate and improve the quality of war production, employees of the River Works plant of the General Electric Company at West Lynn were paid $7,090 during May and June, it is announced.

Wellesley Speaker Contrasts Worker Promotion Methods

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 18—Promotion of a member of a racial or other group in an industrial plant, simply because "he isn't like the others, he's more like us," is seldom good for him, for the group, or for production, the Wellesley School of Community Affairs was told last night by Prof. Everett C. Hughes of the University of Chicago.

Such promotions are fairly common, Professor Hughes said. Not long ago at one plant, he said, a member of a Negro group had been promoted because he seemed like "just a white man with a black skin." Superficially viewed, he continued, such a development looks like growing sympathy between racial groups. But actually it implies the opposite. By appreciating the worth of one Negro, judged entirely on white standards, lack of understanding of Negro standards is proved.

As a matter of fact, Professor Hughes asserted, promotion of a man on grounds of this kind almost always results in arousing a sense of separation between him and the group from which he is selected, accentuating any feelings of friction between groups. In this way his value as their representative is lost, and the efficiency of his control over them goes, too. Thus the promoted man is apt to become unhappy, the workers discontented, and, more than likely, production may be affected.

Group Recognition

The best thing to do, according to the experience of many plants, is to recognize the special abilities of different groups, and instead of belittling them by promoting men who represent them least, to promote workers who are typical of the group, who are thoroughly understood by it, and understand it. In other words, the best plan is proving to be to capitalize on the special characteristics of each racial or cultural group, rather than to try to stamp them out, or gloss over them.

Professor Hughes made a number of interesting observations on a minority group not hitherto discussed to any extent in either of the Wellesley institutes and conferences this summer—the French Canadians. Recently he has made a study of industrial conditions in parts of Canada. For one thing, he said, the French Canadians are being appreciated for their value as engineers and in engineering work.

Speaking of varying situations in different sections of the United States and the world, he pointed out that labor conditions are often the worst in the latest regions to be industrialized. He added it is apt to be harder to get a job in places which have been industrialized for a long time, where the situation has become more stabilized, where there is much regulation, and where unions are well established and functioning efficiently.

Wartime Training Programs

Turning to the effects of the high-speed wartime training programs for industrial workers, Professor Hughes touched on the opportunity for tact in stressing the efficiency of these courses. For many "old-timers" have found considerable satisfaction in sharing with their families the knowledge that years of experience and faithful work have landed them in skilled jobs which they now hold.

The problem of the "rate buster"—the worker who turns out much more than his fellows and so arouses dissatisfaction—is being discussed by the Community Affairs group from various angles. Management is apt to welcome the presence of rate busters, when the over-all picture of their efforts on the morale of fellow workers is not recognized. The hope is, of course, that they will lead their groups on, through emulation, to new heights of output. But many times, it is reported, total output has been affected adversely because of dissatisfaction.

The evening lectures, to which the public is invited, without charge, by the School of Community Affairs, are proving very interesting to those accepting the invitation. They enjoy the informal atmosphere in the paneled hall of Tower Court, with cool lake breezes stirring the curtains of the tall, leaded windows.

Tonight's lecture, at 8 o'clock, is to be given by John A. Davis, Director of the Division of Review and Analysis of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Mr. Davis will speak on "The Negro American in Industry—Now and Postwar." The usual question-and-answer period will follow.

Dewey Stress Placed Upon Reconversion

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—The presidential campaign issues to be emphasized by Republican nominee Thomas E. Dewey shaped up more clearly today with indications he would expand on the party's platform declaration on foreign affairs and lay particular stress on postwar reconversion.

The picture was brought into sharper focus yesterday when reporters met with Maine congressional leaders and later with Governor Dewey at a press conference.

New Hampshire is the only Republican-controlled New England State which has not been represented at conferences with the Governor who had a luncheon date today with Kenneth Bradley, National Committeeman and Connecticut Republican Chairman. Tonight, he will have a dinner conference with Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York.

Foreign policy was brought up by Senator Owen Brewster, who declared the Maine group was "pleased by Governor Dewey's approach to the problem."

Line of Attack

Senator Brewster indicated a possible line of Dewey attack when he said "the point on which the administration appears most vulnerable is in the maladministration of civilian and diplomatic problems abroad."

Questioned about an international organization to maintain peace, the Senator said he expected Governor Dewey would define "within the limits of the platform somewhat more specifically the policies of the new administration" and that he thought the platform afforded "ample scope for definitions which I think Mr. Dewey will give it."

Governor Dewey himself put the spotlight on reconversion announcing he would stop in the steel city of Pittsburgh July 31 en route to the Republican Governors' conference in St. Louis. The nominee said he would confer with professional, bus lines, and agricultural leaders "as well as experts on various subjects that are important to the people of that section of the country."

"Every day that brings us closer to the end of the war," Governor Dewey said, "makes even more critical the problems of changing over from war production to peace production."

Critical Importance

Terming opportunities and jobs "of critical personal importance" to 11,000,000 returning servicemen and women and millions of war workers, Governor Dewey declared:

"Only with an informed and united party and effective co-operation between the executive and legislative branches can we bring about the conditions in which opportunities and jobs will be available and under which we can meet our own great opportunities and obligations in the postwar world.

"The Republican party will be prepared."

On the political side, the delegation told Governor Dewey there was a strong chance of the Republicans gaining control of Congress this fall.

Senator Brewster asserted there were "good prospects" of capturing 12 of 21 Senate seats now held by Democrats which would give the Republicans a 49-46 edge with one progressive in the upper House.

Both Senator Brewster and Senate Minority Leader Wallace H. White said a turnover of only nine seats would give the G. O. P. a working majority with the aid of dissident Democrats.

Representative Margaret Smith predicted Republicans would gain 100 seats in the House where the party now has 212, only six short of a majority.

14 Boston Men Training At Army Air Forces School

War Activities of New England

Fourteen Bostonians are in training at the pre-flight Army Air Forces school, Maxwell Field, Ala., according to a dispatch received here today. Physical, military and academic courses will be studied by the Massachusetts boys during the nine weeks' course.

The aviation cadets are Robert E. Birch, Patsy F. Castaldo, Helmar J. Christensen, John D. Coleman, Jr., John Colluccini, Robert T. Connors, Robert L. Cunningham, Peter DeGennaro, Leo M. Dove, Albert A. Fitzgerald, Christakie W. Georgopoulos, Robert A. Kerdiejus, Melvin Levey, and Bruno A. Targonski.

Sailors Commended

Efforts to save a civilian laborer from a sump tank at the Naval Training Station in Newport, R. I., June 22, 1943, brought letters of commendation to two Massachusetts sailors, the Navy announced today.

Seaman 2/c Henry H. Cameron, who was lost in the rescue attempts, and Radioman 3/c Thomas H. Cavanaugh of Dorchester were those so honored. The letters from James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, cited the "heroic initiative and great personal valor" of the young sailors.

Complete Training

Thirteen Massachusetts Spars have completed training at the United States Coast Guard Training Station, Palm Beach, Fla., winning promotions in the service, a Coast Guard announcement states today.

Graduating from the yeoman's school with petty officers' ratings as yeoman 3/c were Alice King of Shrewsbury, Lorraine Lafond of Leominster, Jeannette Joyce of Newton Center and Patricia Moran of Dorchester. Completing the yeoman's course and receiving ratings as seaman 1/c were Elizabeth Kimpton of Boston, Louise Durgin of Malden, Alice Kiley of Lynn, and Eunice Gordon of Needham.

Ratings of seaman 1/c were given these Spars after completing training in the storekeepers' school: Dorothy Wolfe and Edith Phillips. Ruth Weymouth of Milton and Charlotte Leppaniemi of Fitchburg were made petty officers with ratings of storekeepers' 3/c at the same school.

Completing the cooks' and bakers' class, Marguerite Dolley of Beverly is now a ship's cook 3/c.

Silver Stars

The Silver Star medal has been awarded to two New England infantrymen for combat actions, the War Department announced today.

Second Lieut. Rudolf C. Von Ripper of New Canaan, Conn., performed his deeds of valor in Italy during November, 1943, while in command of an infantry combat patrol.

Technician 5/g Joseph C. Howell of Taunton is the other soldier winning the Silver Star. Attempting to run a line of communications across a swift-flowing river in January, 1944, he made three attempts but was blocked by the icy current. Ordered to the rear, he refused to remain "but dauntlessly returned to aid his company in the attack against the enemy."

Merchant Marine

That the "deep blue" still attracts the sons of New England was evidenced again today as the stream of candidates for licenses in the Merchant Marine was continued and 22 Bay State mariners left for the Maritime Service's school at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

All of these men are experienced seamen with 14 or more months of service on vessels of 500 tons or more. Completion of a rigid four months' course qualifies them for licenses as third mates or third assistant engineers and commissions in the U. S. Maritime Service.

Paper Troopers Win Credit For New High in Collection

Credit for the tremendous increase in paper collections in Boston's first five wards yesterday was being given today to the youthful Paper Troopers. Last week making door-to-door calls these youngsters displayed that selfless charm which children so effortlessly mirror, and influenced their neighbors to set their bundles of paper out for collectors.

Returns from East Boston, Charlestown, the North, West and South Ends and two Back Bay wards showed an increase of 53,395 pounds over last month's drive. A total of 197,110 pounds was collected yesterday as compared with 143,715 for last month.

Typical of Boston's 5,000 Paper Troopers from the city's playgrounds are Richard and Raymond Saquet, five and six years old, respectively, of the South End, whose father, a Boston landscape artist born in Paris, is teaching French to American soldiers in England among his other field artillery duties.

Youngest in City

Reputedly the youngest Paper Troopers in the city, their enthusiasm for their duties is as serious and honest as that of any of the children who have "enlisted" to inform families in their neighborhood of the dates of paper collection. Most of the youngsters range in age from 7 to 12 years, and are looking forward with intense eagerness to the day next week when "campaign" bars will be pinned on their chests for duties faithfully and honorably performed.

Last week, these two young brothers of French descent, in canvassing their allotted areas of 50 families each, stood like little soldiers in the doorways and on the steps of 100 Boston homes, and proudly said, "I am a U. S. Paper Trooper. My father is in the Army in England. Would you please save your paper and put it out next Monday?"

Nickels and Dimes

The unmistakable enthusiasm and seriousness reflected in their faces made such a hit that the boys not only got promises of more paper, but were showered with nickels and dimes to boot.

Their mother, Mrs. Raymond Saquet, is a playground director at the Franklin School on Hanson Street in the South End and has sent out some 50 Paper Troopers who are in her charge.

Boston's city-wide, five-day drive continued today in wards 6-10 and tomorrow will enter wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester. On Thursday the drive will be conducted in wards 15 and 18, and on Friday in wards 19 to 22. Increases are anticipated in all wards as the result of Paper Trooper efforts.

Serving Their Country

By a Staff Photographer

United States Paper Troopers Canvass Households

Two typical Paper Troopers, though somewhat younger than the average "soldier," are unmistakably serious about their job as they ask Mary Zaninno of the South End to remember the date for paper collections in her ward. Left, Richard Saquet, age five, with his brother, Raymond, who is six, displays the card which identifies him as an official Paper Trooper.

1,100 War Workers Dropped Without Employment Loss

Continued from Page 1

Smith, Regional Labor Representative and E. Bigelow Thompson, Regional Program Assistant of the WPB, both of Boston, wer on hand.

United Statement

The company and the union united in a joint statement saying that a joint committee had been set up with the co-operation of the Navy, the WPB and the WMC looking forward to the least possible loss of working hours and utilization of plant equipment, and to avoid to the greatest degree any undue hardship. The committee has already started on a seniority schedule of layoffs and releases.

The statement added that the company, the union and the WPB were doing everything possible to establish new work in the plant to maintain the full use of manpower and machinery at the Worthington Works.

The union is the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The plant employs in all 3,700.

Boston Man Held Prisoner by Japan

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The name of one Massachusetts marine is included in a list of eight men held prisoners in Japan, the Navy Department announced today. All were previously reported as missing.

The Bay Stater is Sergeant Henry L. Claude, U. S. M. C. R., whose sister, Mrs. Leona M. Blake, lives at 7 Haviland street, Boston.

Stay-Home Democrats Are Absolved Of Stealing State House Flagpole

When a gang of riggers arrived at the State House this morning, and without any fanfare or advance notice started to remove the new flag pole in front of the Capitol, there was a suspicion that Beacon Hill was being treated to a demonstration of the old adage, "when the cat's away, the mice will play."

The "ship's mast flag pole," be it understood, was the pride and joy of Governor Saltonstall, who had it erected last winter after two large poles at opposite corners of the famous Bulfinch Front were declared decayed and unsafe.

With the Governor vacationing in Maine, it looked to State House observers as though someone were taking advantage of the Chief Executive's absence. Some said it was sabotage, while others were positive that the workmen were Democrats who hadn't gone to the convention. The Governor's press secretary couldn't shed any light on the matter, and Gustave Everberg, Superintendent of Buildings, was on vacation.

A phone call to the Pigeon Hollow Spar Company in East Boston, where the flagstaff was made, solved the mystery. The original pole, which was 45 feet high, with a yard arm 14 feet long, will be replaced with a larger pole, 65 feet high, with a 26-foot yard arm.

An official of the flag pole company said the new staff would be made of Douglas fir, and would be in better proportion to the size of the building in front of which it will stand. The new pole is expected to be set in position not later than Saturday.

Painting Auction Nets $100,000 Bond Sales

A sale of paintings of 46 Provincetown and Truro artists yesterday resulted in the sale of $100,000 in War Bonds. The paintings were auctioned to those offering the highest purchase of bonds, and a bid of $15,000 secured a water-color street scene by John Whorf.

Chief auctioneer was Eddie Kaspar, and he was assisted by Miss Bernice Parks, Fred Garrigus, Jack Malloy, Abe Lyman, "Red" King, and Walter O'Keefe.

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Boston A. P. Men in London

Associated Press

Former Editors and Cameraman Meet Over Souvenir

Shown above, left to right, Technical Sergeant Leonard Giblin, former Associated Press editor in Boston, now City Editor of Stars and Stripes in London; Peter Carroll, A. P. staff photographer with wartime still-picture pool, and Jim King, former A. P. editor in Boston, now working with A. P. London news staff, hold a German battle flag which Carroll brought back from Cherbourg, France, to London. He returned to London for a brief rest after a period on the Normandy front since D-Day. Sergeant Giblin's home is in Lowell, Mass., Mr. Carroll is from Boston, and Mr. King resides in Haverhill.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cool

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and cool weather tonight and most of Wednesday. Increasing cloudiness late Wednesday with a shower or thundershower likely by evening. Light winds tonight, gentle on Wednesday.

Maine—Fair weather tonight and Wednesday, continued cool tonight, rising temperatures inland Wednesday.

New Hampshire—Fair weather tonight and Wednesday except for increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers in the south portion late Wednesday. Continued cool tonight, rising temperature inland Wednesday.

Vermont—Fair weather tonight and Wednesday except for increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers in the south portion late Wednesday. Continued cool tonight, rising temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair and continued cool tonight. Wednesday fair followed by increasing cloudiness in the afternoon with scattered showers and thunderstorms late in the day, warmer except little change in temperature along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:03 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Wednesday, 11:38 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Dewey Charges Attempt To Curb Soldier Ballot

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, asserting that "a group with unlimited financial resources has been playing partisan politics with the right of New York State's fighting men to vote," said today "It is time this campaign of deceit was labeled and exposed."

Urging families of servicemen to write to them, "telling them the truth about their right to vote in the State," Governor Dewey said New York's soldier-vote law was "a model of simplicity drawn to fit precisely Title 2 of the Federal law."

Title 2 deals with the question of state ballots and their distribution.

Mr. Dewey said he had been urged to approve the Federal supplementary ballot, which he declared was only "a partial ballot for four offices and would be void and worthless under the Constitution of this State."

Delegation Snubbed

He added: "I decline to connive with any group advocating use of a ballot by our fighting men which, under the Constitution of New York State, could not be counted."

Last week a New York delegation, said to number more than 700, visitted Albany to urge Governor Dewey to approve the Federal ballot for servicemen and women overseas. They were refused an audience with the Governor.

The State soldier-vote law provides for distribution of ballots listing national, state, and local officers to every New York voter in armed service who applies for one. It was passed over opposition of the minority Democrats, who asserted it was "a fraud on the members of the armed forces."

The State law does not authorize use of the Federal ballot. Governor Dewey had until July 15 to certify use of the Federal ballot by New York Staters. He took no action.

'Simplest' Application

Mr. Dewey said the State law under which a serviceman can apply for a ballot by postcard has "the simplest application form of any State in the Union, and yet it meets the requirements of the State Constitution so every ballot will be complete and valid."

"Even before the Government postcards have been placed in the hands of the men and women in the armed forces and almost four months before election, the New York State War Ballot Commission already has received more than 130,000 applications," Mr. Dewey said.

The Governor declared that in 1917 "the same problem was before the people and the State of New York then insisted upon a full ballot for its soldiers as required by its Constitution."

Ballot Certified

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — The Governors of 20 States have certified that laws of their States authorize use of Federal ballots by service people overseas, the United States War Ballot Commission announced today.

Governors of the other States said use of the Federal ballot was not authorized by their laws.

Since the 20 States provide for voting by a state absentee ballot, the Federal ballot may be furnished to their citizens only if they take oath that they applied for a state absentee ballot before Sept. 1, but did not receive it by Oct. 1.

The 20 States are California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Washington.

The Federal ballot may be furnished by the Army, Navy and War Shipping Administration to citizens of those 20 States who are outside the United States and who are in the armed forces, the Merchant Marine, or who are serving with the American Red Cross; the Society of Friends; Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots and United Service Organizations which are attached to and serving with the armed forces.

Georgia, however, limited use of the Federal ballot to members of the armed forces, and Florida restricted it to the armed forces, Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots and Merchant Marine.

Servicemen and attached civilians from the 28 States not authorizing use of the Federal ballot may apply for and vote state absentee ballots, the War Ballot Commission said.

Millions of applications for these ballots are being distributed around the world, wherever Amercans are serving, the Commission said.

Soldier Vote Plans

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, July 11, Delayed. (AP)—Plans for soldier voting in American national and state elections in November were inaugurated in the Southwest Pacific Theater recently with arrival of two soldier voting officers.

They are Col. Joseph W. Whitney, Pasadena, Calif., and Maj. Theodore A. Christophil, Chicago. They will supervise voting procedure in Australia, New Guinea, New Britain, Dutch New Guinea, the Northern Solomons and Bismarck Archipelago.

French Committee Adopts Unified Press

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 18 (AP) —The French Committee of National Liberation published and thereby legally adopted a press law establishing a single French agency with exclusive rights to distribute all French and foreign news within France.

The exclusive position of the agency will ban any other French agency as well as foreign organizations. This agency alone will be permitted to negotiate with foreign agencies for news-exchange agreements.

Officials said the new organization's exclusive status was to enable it to hold its own against well-established non-Franch agencies while a French agency is being re-established.

Naval-Escorted Bird Resting in New Roost

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 18 (AP) —Oscar, one of the world's rarest birds, has arrived at the San Diego Zoo from New Caledonia —with a naval escort to keep him from getting homesick.

Wan from his long journey, the kagu bird stepped wearily into his new home, a shaded, secluded cage, and settled down to a diet of meat, fish, and frogs—with occasional earthworms.

The bird was presented to Admiral William F. Halsey by the Government of New Caledonia, and will become a companion to another kagu bird, a zoo resident for 17 years.

Mrs. Belle Benchley, Executive Secretary of the Zoological Society, says the kagu is a connecting link between the crane and the egret, and adds: "They are very nocturnal and hate the sun."

Rally Throng Buys Ex-Vet Three Bonds

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 17 (AP)—Dennis S. Mortis, a discharged sailor from Clayville, N. Y., who lost a leg in the Pacific, was attracted to band music from a bond rally. He stopped and listened, and was asked to speak briefly.

"Let's buy this boy a War Bond," proposed Mrs. Sarah E. Brown, who has six nephews and a niece in the war.

When the buying was over, it had bought Mr. Mortis a $1,000 bond, a $100 bond and a $50 bond.

Army Flier Sentenced In Plane-Auto Fatality

MARANA FIELD, Ariz., July 18 (AP)—Life imprisonment at hard labor was the court-martial verdict given Second Lieut. Howard E. Stittsworth, of Wakefield, Kan., pilot of a plane that dipped low over a busy Arizona highway and decapitated the driver of an automobile. The military tribunal found him guilty of charges of murder and violation of flying regulations.

Lieutenant Stittsworth acknowledged during the two-day trial that his plane was flying low but testified his head was in the cockpit while he attempted to rectify landing-gear trouble.

Earl W. Nepple, Los Angeles hotel manager, was killed when the wing tip sliced through the windshield of his automobile on United States Highway 89. His wife and another passenger were not injured.

Office Building Burns At Douglas Plane Plant

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The administration building at the $33,000,000 Douglas aircraft plant in suburban Park Ridge was destroyed today in a fire which for a time threatened the huge factory which builds the giant C-54 cargo planes.

The fire was brought under control after more than two hours of fighting, and the big factory was only slightly damaged.

Cause of the blaze was not immediately determined but Col. B. M. Value, District Intelligence Officer of the Army Air Forces, which had offices in the administration building, said his preliminary investigation disclosed no evidence of sabotage.

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Women Told War-Widened Field to Stay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—The high tide of need for professional workers in a total war carried many women up into new jobs, and when the tide recedes, a few of them will be left in these fields of work, in the opinion of Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College here.

Speaking at the Bienniel Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Dean Gildersleeve expressed the opinion that the scope of women's professional activities will probably remain permanently enlarged, citing as one example the field of engineering in which the wartime shortage was so acute that it was necessary to train thousands of young women in bits of engineering.

"These 'engineering aids' under professional guidance," she said, "could perform some of an engineer's work. A few of them will probably go on to complete engineering training after the war. In chemical and industrial engineering, some jobs for women may develop in the postwar world."

While the allied fields of physics and chemistry present somewhat the same situation, she said, the vast "welfare" fields are, however, those in which the expanding future possibilities are most obvious. She noted that in most of these, women are already accepted as suitable workers and in some they have a monopoly.

Fight for Second Place

Taking their cue from Chicago, the 657 delegates to this convention focused their interest on the vice-presidential race of the Federation. Miss Margaret A. Hickey of St. Louis, is the sole nominee for the Presidency. The polls were closed late this afternoon.

The delegates, voting on four voting machines set up on the ballroom floor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, had to choose between Miss Sallie Butler of Indianapolis, a lawyer and Executive Director of the War Savings Committee in Indiana, and Mrs. Maude E. Empey of San Jose, Calif., a real estate operator on the Pacific Coast.

Although it was difficult at this time to determine just who had the lead in this close race, many of the women attending the five-day convention recalled that the largest single group of delegates were from the Middle West, thus nothing that if they voted geographically, Miss Butler would be the favorite to win.

Business Club Leaders

Associated Press

Incoming and Outgoing Heads of Women's Group

Miss Margaret E. Hickey (right) of St. Louis, Mo., unopposed candidate for the presidency of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, shakes hands with Dr. Minnie L. Maffett of Dallas, Texas, the retiring President, at the club convention in New York. Miss Hickey is chairman of the Women's Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

Charles P. Taft, Director of Wartime Economic Affairs for the Department of State, told the delegates at last night's meeting that trade controls would be relaxed as quickly and as practically as possible after the war.

Before this could be done, however, transitional problems between this country and Great Britain had to be solved, but beyond this he could see no need for vigorous government protection for American businessmen abroad during the transitional period.

Mr. Taft, at odds with those who see a world of export and import controls, exchange management and quotas, said that government protection would lead inevitably to a trade battle of giants between the United States and Great Britain, with each government directing the warfare of commerce from behind the scenes.

Same Old Talk

"That program the Department of State cannot accept," he said. "The same kind of talk greeted the beginnings of the program of reciprocal trade agreements 10 years ago. In spite of the same kind of opposition, the program worked and made the first intelligent and, on the whole, nonpolitical reduction in trade barriers in our history with a corresponding increase in beneficial exchanges of goods.

"Now again we need a similar act of faith and Great Britain is the country whose support we must have in getting away from this economic warfare in trade controls. The rest of the world can manage with one great state trading nation—Russia—but not with two."

He remarked that wherever they can do so today, without interfering with the war program, the British are exporting to reduce their war costs, although in amounts far below prewar levels. The Americans who think the British are jumping the gun by doing this, and the British who maintain they can't get back in their own markets, are both inaccurate, he said.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association here, asserted that what Americans really had was not a choice between isolation and intervention after the war, but one between unilateral intervention for the protection solely of American national interests or collaboration with other countries in promoting the welfare of the international community as a whole.

New B-29 Role Seen in Air Force Shift

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The scope of future Superfortress operations was hinted today when the Army announced appointment of Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, Commander of the 20th Bomber Command, as head of the Matériel Command in the Air Forces' new Procurement and Service Organization.

General Wolfe, former chief of the Production Division of the matériel center at Wright Field, Ohio, supervised the development of the Superfortress, had charge of training the personnel for the first planes delivered, and has commanded the only reported combat operations of the great new bombers—two attacks on Japan.

Since the Matériel Command has charge of research, design, tests and production of all air forces planes and special equipment, the designation of General Wolfe as its new chief was taken as indication of the extent to which the airforces expect to concentrate on these extremely long-range weapons.

Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, told a news conference that General Wolfe was selected in order to take advantage of his experience with the superbombers in working out supply and production problems. No successor to General Wolfe in the 20th Bomber Command was announced.

The reorganization of procurement and supply functions of the air forces places Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, former President of the General Motor Corporation, at the head of the Army Air Forces Matériel and Services, with Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, who has been acting head of the Matériel Command, as his deputy director.

Below them, General Wolfe will have the Matériel command, and Maj. Gen. Delmar H. Dunton the Air Service Command, formerly headed by Maj. Gen. W. H. Frank, who was named last week as a member of the Special Board of Inquiry into the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Lovett said the reorganization gives formal effect to a situation which has existed for some months, in which General Knudsen, nominally Director of Production in the Office of the Undersecretary of War, actually devoted most of this time to air forces procurement problems.

Front-Line Paper Gets News to G.I.'s Despite Shellings

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN FRANCE, July 18 (Reuter)—Combat troops in foxholes with the German lines only a few hundred yards away in the Mont Castre forest sector are reading the latest frontline Army newspaper, the Sniper, which has made an appearance despite the shelling of its "offices."

The Sniper is a daily mimeographed sheet containing the latest news from the world battlefronts picked up from the radio and spot reports of local actions, home-town news and cartoons.

It is edited and printed by a former newspaperman, Capt. James C. McNamara, of Los Angeles, who used to work on the Minneapolis Journal, wrote sports news for the Associated Press, and edited Radio Newsreel for a Hollywood radio station.

The Sniper has a foxhole circulation of 500, and copies are often delivered to the news-hungry frontline troops by belly-crawling doughboys under raking fire from German snipers and machine gunners.

Sometimes when the German fire is so hot that the couriers are unable to reach the advanced foxholes, a summary of the Sniper's news is phoned down from the nearest command post.

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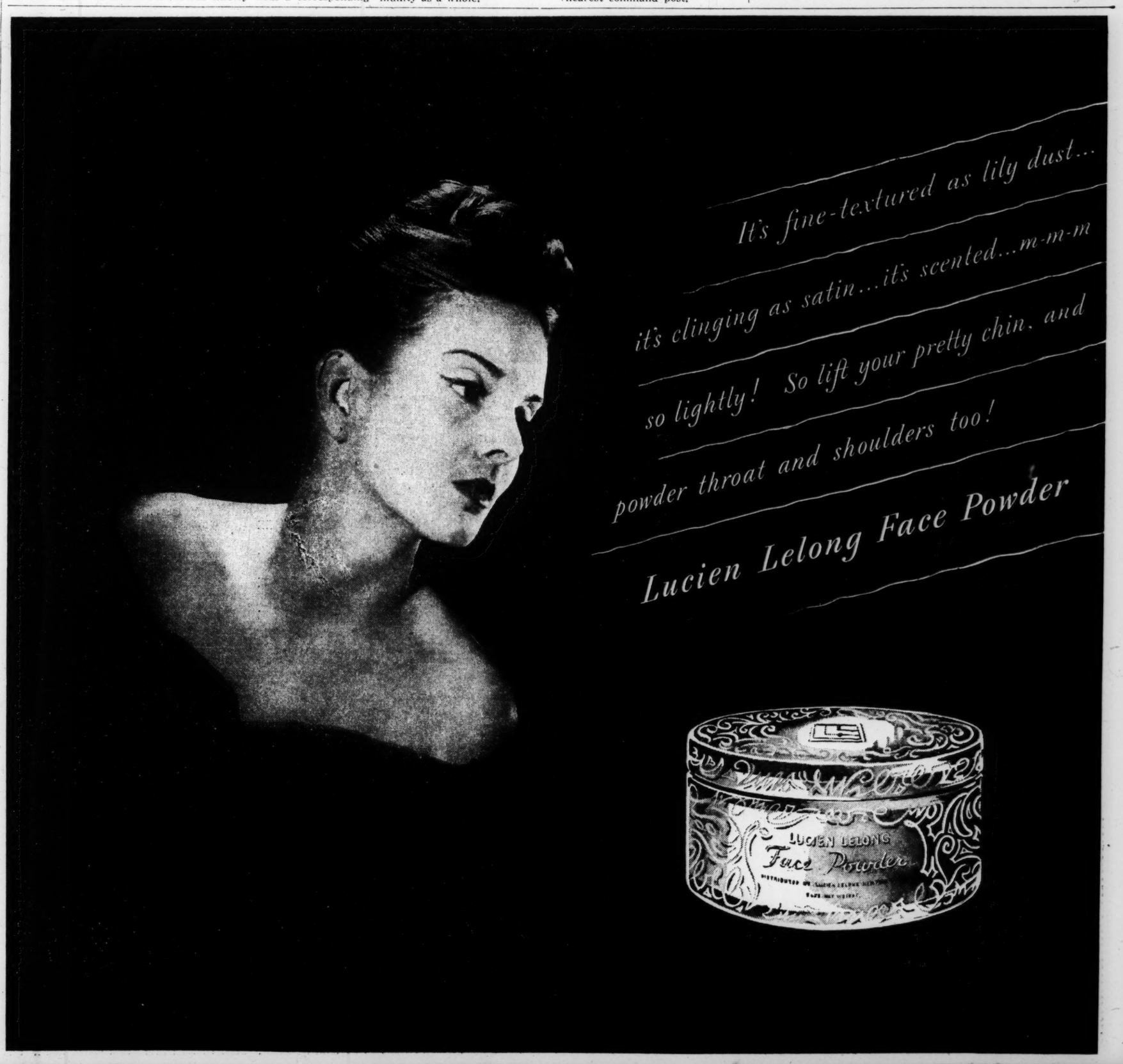
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so lightly! So lift your pretty chin, and
powder throat and shoulders too!
Lucien Lelong Face Powder
LUCIEN LELONG
Face Powder

Midsummer Nights in New York—Stage and Screen News—Art Exhibitions

Thumbnail Guide to Plays For Visitors to Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With no new offerings scheduled for Manhattan stages in July, this is an appropriate time to list briefly the entertainments visitors to the city during the summer may wish to consider in making up their theater-going program:

"Angel Street," well-acted, suspenseful British chiller, now in its third year at the Golden Theater, with a good cast acting its slightly gruesome story of a husband, mentally twisted by avarice, trying—unsuccessfully in the end—to obtain jewels by undermining his wife's sanity.

"Carmen Jones," Bizet's opera with a new libretto that has Negroes telling its story in terms of life in the South. The original music has not been noticeably altered in character in the staging of this elaborate production, which is now being played at the Broadway Theater at unusually low prices for musicals in New York.

"Chicken Every Sunday," at the Plymouth Theater, a raffish story of life in a boarding house in Tucson, Ariz., with many incidents and odd characters presented in the style of the comic strips.

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"Follow the Girls," an elaborately produced rowdy musical comedy about adventures of sailors on leave in Manhattan. At the Forty-fourth Street Theater.

"Hats Off to Ice," skating revue, with spectacular settings and star performers in graceful and comic solo and ensemble numbers. The best show of its kind yet at the Center Theater.

"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," witty and thoughtful comedy about the flight of a Polish aristocrat and a helpful Jew from Paris just ahead of the Nazi occupation. With Louis Calhern, Annabella, and Oscar Karlweis. A Theater Guild production, at the Martin Beck Theater.

"Kiss and Tell," a comedy of youth, threatening alarming developments, which evaporate when the truth comes out that a daughter who said she was going to have a baby was fibbing to help a secretly married girl friend. Many playgoers laugh, others are not amused. At the Biltmore Theater.

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"Life With Father," New York's longest-run comedy, depicting the domestic affairs of the Day family in the Manhattan of 60 years ago. At the Empire Theater.

"Mexican Hayride," spectacular revue, with songs, dances and frisky antics south of the border. At the Winter Garden.

"Oklahoma!" the Theater Guild's fabulous musical comedy success, for which tickets must be bought four months ahead. Chief exceptions to this extraordinary state of things are the men and women of the armed services, for whom a popular-priced matinee is given on Tuesdays. At the St. James Theater.

"One Touch of Venus," musical fantasy on the gay side, with Mary Martin and John Boles, at the Forty-sixth Street Theater.

"Pick-up Girl," sincere drama about juvenile delinquency, with a courtroom as its scene. At the Forty-eighth Street Theater.

"Ten Little Indians," a first-rate thriller by Agatha Christie, expert concocter of murder mysteries. At the Broadhurst Theater.

"The Doughgirls," a risqué farce about the Washington housing shortage. At the Lyceum Theater.

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"The Searching Wind," Lillian Hellman's drama about appeasement, and its effect on a United States diplomatist. With Cornelia Otis Skinner, Dennis King, and Dudley Digges, at the Fulton Theater.

Men and women in the services may often obtain free tickets to current theatrical attractions, through the courtesy of the League of New York Theatres, by applying at the headquarters of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, 99 Park avenue, at Fortieth street. Officers may obtain tickets at reduced rates by applying to the Officers Service Committee, Hotel Commodore.

Included in these courtesies are motion picture houses: the Rivoli, State, Roxy, Paramount, Criterion, Strand, Globe, Capitol, Music Hall, Manhattan, and others.

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Fred MacMurray and Dorothy Lamour
In "And the Angels Sing," coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Richard Camp and Dorothea Jackson
In "3 Is a Family," continuing on stage at the Colonial

Drawings and Lithographs In Two Shows at Concord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, Mass.

Two exhibitions will be on view at the Concord Art Association through the summer. In the upper gallery are the drawings and paintings by Alexandre Iacovlev. In the gallery on the first floor is a display of lithographs by Stow Wengenroth.

In Concord, the pictures by Iaocovlev seem emphatically an importation. The Art Association has favored the New England product in picture-making. The drawings by that gifted Russian introduce something foreign and exotic. Iacovlev was a Russian of the school of Ilya Repin. Paris was his second home and there he partook of new fashions, altering the realistic style to which he was bred.

His two great adventures on the Citroen expeditions through Africa and across Asia were very productive. He was an official member of that mission, drawing native types en route, and painting typical sketches of terrain. The many portraits executed in sanguine crayon made splendid records and fascinating pictures. Several of these are shown—groups of Mongolians, a Chinese woman, merchants of Bagdad. Iacovlev was objective, absorbing, articulate. He felt keenly a responsibility to his obligation. The results have established him in the history of contemporary art.

There are several portraits in this exhibition, also drawn in sanguine, of members of the Russian ballet—Massine, Danilova, Toumanova. Iacovlev knew and understood the background and atmosphere of Russian ballet. He was after all the pre-Soviet Russia to which he was native; the Russian ballet also emerged in that period. Iacovlev understood the distinguishing qualities of grace, and his drawing of the performers in dancing poses seems peculiarly authentic.

He taught in Boston for some years, and in vacation days he would go off to Mexico or to our own South where he found themes that suited his exotic taste.

While he continued to make the clear red drawings, he also painted. The canvases were done in an elusive, expressionistic manner derived from Parisian sources. The colors were pastel tints, the brushwork flowing, the themes dramatic and picturesque. There was an atmosphere of loosened theater, a poetic detachment in his last pictures. Realism loosened its tight grip on the hand of Iacovlev when he seemed to abandon for free fantasy the world which he once recorded with such conscientious exactitude. That has been the course of a great many artists in our day.

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At Doll and Richards

A midsummer display, on view at Doll and Richards, consists of pictures by American artists of the past and present.

Woodland scenes by George Inness and Ralph Blakelock carry us back to the pastoral painters of the last century. The Inness canvas is an early work painted at Medway. At that time he worked with a cautious brushstroke and a conservative palette. He had not yet known the Impressionists and acquired his confident summary mode.

A marine by Frederick Waugh combines the picturesque with the realistic. The sun's rays stream through masses of clouds as the surf lashing the shore bursts into creamy spray. The city dweller loves such vigorous representatives of the seacoast. Many New England artists expend unbounded energy making such delectable sea pieces.

There are pictures of New Hampshire and old farmhouses by Stanley Woodward, Ogden Pleissner, and Marian Sloane. There is an oil painting of fishermen by the late Vladimir Pavlosky.

A portrait of President Wriston of Brown University, realistically painted by Bernard Keyes, completes the exhibition. D. A.

Prospects for the Screen

Under the title of "Americans All" the March of Time has prepared for release within the next 10 days a short feature on the problem of race prejudice in the United States. The film indicates acts of vandalism which are committed against minority groups, but emphasis is on efforts to meet the difficulty. Considerable space is given to outlining the Springfield plan in Massachusetts. Governor Saltonstall speaks briefly, and a statement drawn up by Cardinal O'Connell, late Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, and Bishop Oxnam, of the Massachusetts Council of Protestant Churches, is read. In Atlanta, Ga., officials of the Southern Regional Council, like Dr. Ira Reed and Dr. Guy B. Johnson are introduced. Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch is quoted as one of the liberal Southern journalists.

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M-G-M will make a new version of "Paradise for Three," which was filmed in 1938 with Robert Young, Frank Morgan, and Mary Astor in the parts that are to be taken by Van Johnson, Gene Kelly, and Kathryn Grayson.

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Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer will be co-starred by Columbia in a romantic drama as yet untitled, with Virginia Van Upp as producer.

Gary Cooper, instead of appearing in "Jubal Troop," is to become an independent producer, releasing films through International. His next production will be based on Alan Lemay's Western story, "Useless Cowboy," which will be screened as "American Cowboy." Nunnally Johnson is preparing the scenario, which will have to do with the expansion of the Southwest immediately after the Civil War.

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Columbia will make a film about the old Chautauqua circuit, to be called "Gone Are the Days."

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M-G-M announces that Clark Gable's first film role, after he returns to civilian life, will be in "Strange Fortune."

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B. P. Schulberg, who has been a motion picture executive since 1912, has joined Vanguard Films, Inc., and the David O. Selznick enterprises, in an administrative capacity. In recent years Mr. Schulberg has been with Paramount and Columbia.

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John Garfield will appear in a Warner film version of "Nobody Lives Forever," a novel by W. R. Burnett.

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Columbia is completing a musical "Carolina Blues," with a cast headed by Kay Kyser, Ann Miller, and Victor Moore.

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Carmen Miranda is helping Sergeant Sascha Brastoff prepare a satire on her as an act in "Winged Victory," film version.

Mitzi Mayfair
In "Four Jills in a Jeep," continuing at the Paramount and Fenway.

'Sleep No More'

Robert Armstrong, after 17 years in the films, plans to return to the New York stage this season in "Sleep No More," a farce comedy by Arthur Strawn and Lee Loeb, to be produced by Clyde Elliott.

Plays and Players

A new comedy, "Here's to Us," by Shirland Quin, is reported scheduled for the week of July 31 at Brattle Hall, Cambridge. The part of a career woman who joins the uniformed services will be played by Jean Muir, and the author will have a small role.

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Edward Everett Horton is considering a return to the stage this season in "Elmer the Second," a comedy by Howard Clayton and George Ellsworth.

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A new comedy by Clare Kummer, "Many Happy Returns," may be done in New York this season by Arthur Hopkins with Henry Hull in the cast.

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At the Ogunquit Playhouse "Arsenic and Old Lace" will be the play starting Monday and continuing through the week. Daisy Atherton and Arthur Jarrett will be in the cast.

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Miriam Hopkins and Victor Jory will be starred in Samson Raphaelson's new play, "The Perfect Marriage," which Cheryl Crawford will produce. Martha Sleeper and Joyce Van Patten will be in the cast.

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"The Doughgirls" is scheduled to close at the Lyceum in New York on Saturday, July 29, after 668 performances.

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Claire Luce, who was seen at Cambridge not long ago in "Anna Christie," is said to be considering a Broadway appearance in the O'Neill play.

New England Sets On a Movie Ranch

RKO Radio's representatives point with satisfaction to the company's 88-acre ranch in the San Fernando Valley of California, 16 miles outside of Hollywood. So complete in every detail are the exterior sets, they say, that nothing new had to be built during the past year. Work was restricted to re-roofing, painting, re-dressing and bracing the sets already standing.

Slight remodeling was done on the three-block long western street for "Tall in the Saddle," in which John Wayne and Ella Raines are starred. Some landscaping was done on the yards in the New England street.

As the ranch now stands, it contains a block of Manhattan shops, connected with eight blocks of various types of New York streets; a New England village street of the 1840 period, including a large hotel and tavern, a village square, several stores, a church, a blacksmith shop, and many early American residences; a large midwest residence of the Victorian era with planted trees and flower beds which are kept in excellent condition; a modern New England street, with lawns and flowers and white picket fences; and a half-mile long business district such as it found in the Middle West today.

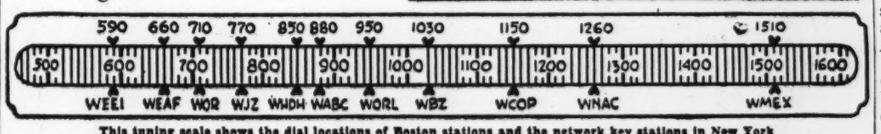
The huge fifteenth century Paris sets were built for "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." There is also a Flemish business block of the present day; parts of a French village; a modern residential district; a Moroccan market place; several Russian edifices; a Balkan plaza; a Hindu street; a New England fishing settlement; two large tanks for water and process shots; several comfortable rural houses, and an Algerian fortress.

In addition to the sets, there are four modern dwellings for the caretakers; three warehouses for storing equipment; a mill, a cafe, two scene docks; corrals and stables for 100 head of stock; an airplane hangar large enough to house a transport plane and six small fighter planes of the 1916-18 era owned by the studio.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Talk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Women Delegates, Int.	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Wave Recruits"	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness': sk	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music: Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Shep Field's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Music program	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:30 "Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead":	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	Maritime Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Journey to Ireland
5:30 "Notes for Victory'	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45 Salvage Dr.; Music	Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Sports: Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	'Land of the Lost': dr.	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Sinatra, songs
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	'Land of the Lost': dr.	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours",	Musical program
7:45 Hour; songs; or	Symphonic Gems; Talk	Boys"; variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Red River Valley Trio
8:00 "Big Town"; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Dramatic sketch	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	"Quick as a Flash":	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Drama; News	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, me	Tax program
9:00 Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour"
9:30 Raymond Massey:	Frankie Carles' Orch.	Words at War: drama;	'Campaign Issues': Ful-	"Music Hour"
9:45 dramatic sketch	Dance orch.; drama	"War Below Zero"	ton Lewis, Jr.; Leon	"Music Hour"
10:00 Corwin Presents:	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood's	Henderson; E. Lindley	News service
10:15 Chas Laughton; dr	'George Hicks Report'g'	Comedy Show	Preview Dem. Conv'nt'n	"This Is France"
10:30 Congress Speaks	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde songs; Eddie	Musical Roundup	Art Jarret's Orch.
10:45 Dean Hudson's Or.	ton Berle, mc; G Jessel	Howard; Leonard Lues	Music; Weather	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Democrat Con. Preview	Weather; Sports	Ben Selvin's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30 Lee Castle's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Lee Castle's Orch.	Recording; News	Music You Want	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Organ recital; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Young	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster": sketch.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Music; Listen Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	'Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Star Playhouse": dr.	Mutual Covers Conv'tn	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny": sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood news; Music	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 Democrat National	Democratic National	The Wax Museum	Democratic National	Italian Melodies
1:15 Convent'n; Mayor	Convention; Mayor E.	The Wax Museum	Convention; Mayor E.	Words and Music
1:30 Kelley; Sen Lucas;	J. Kelley; Sen Scott	Carl Caruso, news	J. Kelley; Sen Scott	Religious program
1:45 Robert Hannegan	Lucas; Robt Hannegan	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Lucas; Robt Hannegan	Religious program
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children": sk	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Stage Entrance	Dramatic sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Music; News; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Cubs baseball game	News program
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Chicago	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Listen & Live"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	News; Art Kassel's Or.
4:15 Guest stars; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Cubs baseball game	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Jan Savitt's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Cubs baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 lies"; E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	Sports program
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	Sports program
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	News service
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Salon Music	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Ink Spots"; songs
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES Parade; Music	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Frank Petty, Four Bells	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Air Lane Trio	Dance Time
8:00 Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	Bartletts": drama	Mayhoff; H Bosnick Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	John S. Trotter's Or.
9:00 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ex-
9:15 Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	cerpts from Wagner's
9:30 Mildred Bailey's	Jan Garber's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy: 'Heart	"Die Walkure"
9:45 Show; guests	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	That Has Truly Loved'	Classical Album
10:00 Democrat National	Democratic National	Democratic National	Democratic National	Newscast
10:15 Convention: Key-	Convention: Keynote	Convention: Keynote	Convention: Keynote	Vocal Trio
10:30 note address by	Address by Gov. Robt.	Address by Gov. Robt.	Address by Gov. Robt.	Claude Thornhills' Or.
10:45 Gov. Robert S.	S. Kerr; other spkrs.	S. Kerr; other spkrs.	S. Kerr; other spkrs.	Fat's Waller's Orch.
11:00 Kerr; other spkrs	Newscast	Democratic National	News service	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
11:15 News: Rideout	Frankie Master's Orch.	Conventions speakers	Art Kassel's Orch.	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30 "Unrationed Jam"	Fishermen's program	Arthur Hopkins Pre-	Shep Field's Orch.	Dan's Yacht music
11:45 Musical program	Dance orchestra; News	sents "Yellow Jack"	Shep Field's Orch.	Dave Rich Music

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Oh, Boy!" starring Patti Pickens. Music by Jerome Kern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Whistler," Richard Dix. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Fenway—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:18, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40 7:20, 10:10. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore—"Action on the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 2:25, 5:45, 9. "Mr. Mug Steps Out," Dead End Kids. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:50.

Metropolitan — "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10 a. m. 1:35, 5:15, 9:15. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard, Ozzie Nelson, Mary Beth Hughes. 12:15, 3:55, 6:15 9.

Modern—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25 6:15 9.

Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 10:01 a. m., 12:36, 3:02, 5:28, 7:54, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 1:53, 4:19, 6:45, 9:11.

Scollay—"Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:45 a. m., 2:15 5:45, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 9:38 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

State—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"The latest March of Time, Back Door to Tokyo," "Liberation of Rome," "A Great Day's Coming," "Mexican Sportland," "Along the Cactus Trail," "Sportsman's Memories," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—Back Door to Tokyo," "Circus Animals," "Pete Smith," "Cowboy Ballads," "Sweden's Forests," 'Capture of Cherbourg," "World News," "Donald Duck and Super Mouse." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster and Ann Rutherford. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis Morgan, Gail Patrick. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

Cleveland Circle: "Uncertain Glory," Paul Lukas, Errol Flynn. "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. 1:30, 7:30

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Jamboree," George Byron, Ruth Terry. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 2, 8.

University: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. "The March of Time—Backdoor to Tokyo." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Follow the Boys," Stage and Screen Entertainers. 2, 5:35, 9:06. "Tunisian Victory." 4:06, 7:39.

Park—"The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Timber Queen." Dick Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40 7:20, 10:10. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 9.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:05, 8:15.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Betty Hutton. 2:30, 8:15. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Goodnight, Sweetheart." Ruth Terry. 1:38, 4:48, 7:58. "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:58, 6:07, 9:11.

Mystic: "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 2:21, 7, 9:54. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 3:31, 8:21.

Strand: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 3:06, 8:11. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 1:52, 6:50, 9:53.

Maplewood: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 3:22, 9:22. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 2:25, 8:10. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 3:30, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone.

Fellsway: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Kinny Simms. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "These Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Follow the Boys," all star cast. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal.

NEWTON—West Newton: "Follow the Boys," Stage and Screen Stars. "Racquet Man," Tom Neal, Jeanne Bates. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Selected Short subjects. 2, 8.

Strand: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

Strand: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sister.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 2:09, 7:54. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Bermuda Mystery," Ann Rutherford, Preston Foster.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez. "Million Dollar Kid." East Side Kids.

Coolidge: "Rationing," Wallace Beery. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Marilyn Maxwell.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Million Dollar Kid." East Side Kids. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. "Under Two Flags, Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.

Regent: "Gung Ho." Randolph Scott. "Week-End Pass." Noah Beery, Jr.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Follow the Boys," George Raft. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Slightly Terrific." Leon Errol, Anne Rooney.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS OPEN • Orpheum 9:15 a.m. State 11:15 a.m.
HELD OVER 2nd WEEK
The WHITE CLIFFS of DOVER
Starring IRENE DUNNE ALAN MARSHAL
PLUS SELECTED SHORTS
LOEW'S NEWS OF THE DAY
BUY W

Training for Youth Seen In Business Women Clubs

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Lets get more young people into our clubs and put them to work," says Miss Elsie Caldwell, Vice President of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Washington, D. C. She wouldn't take anything now for her "bringing up" in club life. It has contributed in many ways to her business success, she said in an interview in Boston on her way to the biennial convention of the National Federation which closes in New York City today.

She hadn't much more than joined the Birmingham, Alabama, Club when she was made business manager of its monthly magazine. And what an initiation that was! She laughs now at how scared she was. She thought she could never approach a business house and ask for an advertisement. But she will never forget the thrill and, what was more important, the wonderful sense of confidence that came from securing her first year's contract.

There is greater need than ever these days, she thinks, for older business and professional women to share the fruit of their experience with girls just starting out. In the hoards of young women tumbling out of school into jobs she sees a special challenge to B. and P. W. Club members who have as their motto, "Better Business Women for a Better Business World."

A plan inaugurated by the Greensboro, N. C., Club during Miss Caldwell's presidency, 1940-42, might be one way for more clubs to interest young people in membership. Each month this Club entertains a different "junior member" chosen for her outstanding record from the senior class at the high school. These girls sit in on all the business as well as the special entertainment and educational meetings on the Club program and have a chance to become acquainted with the members. The Club has received many appreciative letters from these girls saying they can "hardly wait to become business and professional women."

A new area of service opened for the Washington, D. C., Club this spring, according to its Vice-President, when its Negro counterpart, the Business and Professional Women's League, asked for its co-operation. The request was turned over to Miss Caldwell who conferred with members of the League and discovered that they chiefly wanted advice and the benefit of the older club's experience. Her club has voted to help the League in any way it can during the coming winter, and she sees in this an opportunity which may prove far-reaching to promote better racial relations.

The business experience Miss Caldwell has to share began in the small town of Pletcher, Ala., when at 15 she became the only "female" telegraph operator on the line from Montgomery to Meridian, Mississippi. Her father was her boss and had taught her to send and receive messages over a line rigged up between his office at the local railroad station and their home. In fact, he had had the telephone taken out of the house so that the family would have to depend on the telegraph line. She and her sisters and brother were virtually raised on the Morse code.

Her first full-time job was with a packing firm in Birmingham and this was followed by a secretarial position with Gulf Steel, which later became Republic Steel. She was chief clerk for the latter in its Greensboro office. But she has always done other things on the side, including selling insurance, and serving as assistant librarian for a year in the Greensboro Public Library. At present she is working with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association.

Before going to Washington in January, 1943, Miss Caldwell served the North Carolina Federation of B. and P. W. Clubs as State Treasurer for nearly a year.

B. & P. W. to Meet

In place of its fall board meeting the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will hold a meeting next Sunday at the Hotel Sheraton at noon. Miss Ruby Litchfield of the State War Finance Committee will be guest speaker. Reports on this week's biennial convention in New York will be given, together with reports from State chairmen. Dr. K. Frances Scott, State President, will preside, and Miss Anna M. Manion, President of the Boston Club, will be hostess.

Did Somebody Call 'Em the Weaker Sex?

Smith College Undergrads Work on Cape Cod Farm

Almost the width of the State distant from their Alma Mater, these college girls are saving an emergency situation which without them might mean spoilage of an abundant vegetable crop. That is a roundabout way of saying they are working as farm hands on the vegetable farm of William Richards, in Forestdale on the Cape. In the top photo they are shown cutting and packing heads of curly lettuce. Below (left) Sylvia Hopkins of Darien, Conn., Martha Lowell of Worcester, Mass., and Louise Burpee of Bronxville, N. Y., are putting boxes of broccoli on conveyors for washing. The husky blonde miss at the lower right is Wendy Haskell of Wellesley Hills, Mass., with a box of lettuce slung on her shoulder. The girls are permitted to lift only lettuce boxes in this way. All heavier vegetables are handled by men.

Vets' Return to Civil Life Eased by Local Centers

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What will you do when you're out of the service? With your honorable discharge safely tucked in your uniform—you can wear the latter for three months if you wish, but probably you won't—you're headed for a reverse "Basic Training." This time it's for civilian life, and you're glad to find that a regular route has been mapped for you.

A little book is handed to you when your final "separation from service" papers are completed. "Information for Soldiers Going Back to Civilian Life" is the title. Here in orderly printed form are the rights and obligations which are yours as a veteran.

First, you must report to your local Selective Service Board to register or bring your registration up to date. Just so much more red tape, you automatically gripe—you're still a soldier at heart.

But you're in for a surprise. When you go to your local office, the clerk takes care of your registration and then gives you a card on which are the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the "re-employment committeemen" of your local draft board. This man is the key to your re-entry to civilian life.

Return Preparations

During the past year, at an accelerated rate, military, governmental, and private organizations have been preparing for your coming. Under the direction of Governor Saltonstall, Massachusetts has formed a State Committee on the Rehabilitation and Re-employment of Veterans. This group has outlined the functions and prepared the procedure for the local veteran center, to which the selective service committeeman will refer you.

At 7 Beacon Street, Boston, the Boston Center is ready to help you. Centralizing all of the more important agencies, this office saves you from the "run-around" which rumor has told you would be your lot when you came home.

Ted Hassan, a Marine veteran from the South Pacific, greets you, and finds out what you want to do. If you know what you want as a job, you go to the representative of the United States Employment Service. If you want to work, but don't know what you should tackle, then Roland Darling, head of the Job Counseling Department of the Boston Community Fund, will see that you get practical advice.

If you have a certificate of disability discharge, you may want to follow through on your application for a pension, hospitalization, or education which was started at your discharge point. Under these circumstances you will be referred to the Boston office of the Veterans Administration, directed to the person who will take care of your request, and receive immediate action.

Financial Aid

So much for jobs. So much for rehabilitation. So much for education. But what about money? Your funds are low, and you need help now.

Here is where the Red Cross representative at the Center is prepared to help. Ted will direct you to the private office of the Red Cross where sympathetic and practical assistance is yours.

Perhaps there are some stray ends to be tied up from your active military service. You need advice on insurance, or you find it hard to locate a house for your family. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are on the job to help you. It will seem you're back to your old outfit when you talk with the representatives of these services.

They know your questions before you ask them, that's their job. And your answer will be as quick coming back. They're still interested in you and know that what you want is action not words.

Your experiences at the Boston Center can be duplicated by your comrades who are visiting similar agencies all over the Commonwealth. They will find, as you did, that the re-employment committeeman of your local draft board is your "friend at court." He is not necessarily a professionally trained counselor. Usually you will find that he is the local lawyer who helped your family, or the local merchant who knows you personally, or even the man you worked for before enlisting.

Weymouth Returned Vets' Aid

Veterans returning to Weymouth from the armed services are assured of the town's interest in helping them resume the ways of civilian life by the operation of the office of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs and the Weymouth Veterans' Advisory Committee.

Practical advice and help for the servicemen is afforded by Raymond E. Stein, administrator of veterans affairs, who is co-operating with the Weymouth Veterans' Advisory Committee of 15.

Modeled after the State Committee on Rehabilitation and Re-employment's plan, the Weymouth group is preparing to assign specific functions to subcommittees and prepare for the larger problem when the soldiers, sailors, and marines come home in larger numbers.

Chairman of the Committee, named at the initial meeting of that organization last week, is Frederick J. Boyle. Richard E. Mathewson was elected Secretary and Mr. Stein, Executive Secretary.

Committee members are Harry Christensen, the Rev. Edward M. Hartigan, the Rev. J. Bernard Gates, Dr. Harris E. Bowmar, Herbert W. Causer, Mrs. Fred Webb, Charles Cloudman, Mrs. Catherine D. Fisher, John A. Hutchins, William O'Donnell, William A. Hodges, Thomas P. Delahunt, and Charles R. Thibodeau.

Setting up of the office of Administrator of Veterans Affairs was effected at the spring town meeting of Weymouth, when the functions of the town soldiers' aid representatives were expanded into the new work.

Discharged servicemen are urged to bring their problems to the office in the town hall, which is open daily. Families of the local servicemen are using the facilities of the office, according to Mr. Stein, to solve problems of allotments, insurance, and dependency status.

Big 1943 Increase Reported In Vermont Farm Production

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 18—The farms of Vermont last year produced enough milk to meet the fluid milk needs of 3,250,000 soldiers, enough eggs to feed more than 400,000, enough chickens to supply 100,000, potatoes to feed 400,000, and enough beans to meet the Saturday night demands of 130,000 hungry soldiers for an entire year, according to statistics compiled by E. H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture. This same production would feed half again as many civilians under ordinary peacetime conditions, the Commissioner added.

The Commissioner's report on production showed that while farmers are raising the same products they always have raised, the quantity is increasing. In 1943, more than 4 per cent more milk was produced than in 1939; approximately 35 per cent more eggs, 16 per cent more chickens, 19 per cent more turkeys, and 15 per cent more maple products.

Figures indicate, the Commissioner said, that there were about 5 per cent fewer workers on Vermont farms than there were five years ago. Included in the figures were older men and boys 14 years of age or older, who formerly were not considered "workers."

Another handicap to production on the farms to which the commissioner has called attention is the lack of seasonal "help." Farmers in prewar days were able to call on experienied village folk for help during the planting and harvesting seasons, but most of these are not available now. The loss of able-bodied young men who have gone either into the armed services or into defense plants has been one of the most serious handicaps to increased production, the Commissioner continued.

Lack of equipment, slow delivery of new equipment and machinery parts all have added to the difficulties faced by the farmer attempting to step up his farm production.

Recreation

Many Vermont communities are becoming convinced of the need of year-around recreational facilities and leadership for its young people, according to a report by Mrs. A. O. Brungardt, State recreation leader, and Chairman of the Committee on Recreation which is a part of Gov. William H. Wills' postwar planning program.

Six communities are already convinced, said Mrs. Brungardt's report, that they must have year-around leadership, and the committee is furnishing personnel records to these towns. In respect to personnel, Mrs. Brungardt said, "a recreation superintendent is to a recreation program what a superintendent of schools is to a school system. A recreation director is to a playground or a community what a principal is to the school. A recreation leader is to a playground what a teacher is to a classroom. They should be just as well chosen and well paid." Each community must choose its own workers, the report added, "we only advise," but a survey is always made of the community's resources and facilities before recommendations are made.

Gas Mileage Cut

State employees traveling by motor vehicle in line of duty cut 1,717,369 miles from their total mileage during the year as compared with the total for the prewar fiscal year ending in June, 1941. Although creditable reductions have been shown during the war years, according to figures compiled by David V. Anderson, State Auditor, the total mileage for the year ending June 30, 1944, was 3,016,745 miles.

In 1943, mileage run up by State employees totaled 3,152,645, as compared with a total of 4,734,114 in the pre-war year of 1941.

At the rate of 5 cents a mile allowed by the State, travel cost $150,837 in 1944, $161,505 in 1943, and $181,364 in 1941.

William J. Sidis

William James Sidis, who as a child astonished Harvard professors with his original theories on the fourth dimension, passed on here yesterday following 25 years of comparative obscurity during which he worked at various low-salaried office clerical jobs, of which he asked only that he not be "required to think."

This was in direct contrast with his childhood when, guided by his psychologist father, Dr. Boris Sidis, he completed grammar school in six months—finishing three grades in his first morning at school—and won a college degree, cum laude, from Harvard when he was 16.

The boy's father had written a book, in which he advised parents to begin teaching their children to think when they were babies, and not to be afraid of overtaxing their minds. He began with his own child by teaching him to spell with alphabet blocks as soon as he learned a word.

The boy could operate a typewriter dexterously when he was four, and, before he was 10 could speak a half-dozen languages and read a couple of others. Before he was 20, he became a mathematics instructor at Rice Institute in Houston, Texas.

A year later, he quit teaching, joined a left-wing political organization, and was arrested in a Boston May Day riot. Later, he withdrew from his old associations and went to New York. There, turning his back upon intellectual pursuits because he was treated so rigorously by his father when a boy, he sought positions where he would not have to think.

OPA to Open Offices To Adjust Rents

Announcement of the first change to bring rent regulations in line with the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 in New England was made today by Edgar J. Driscoll, Regional Rent Executive, Office of Price Administration. He said that area rent offices will be ready to receive and process rent adjustments under a new "special circumstance" amendment by Saturday, July 22.

The new amendment provides for adjustment of the maximum rent for a housing or hotel accommodation where, on the maximum rent date, the rent was materially affected by "peculiar circumstances," and as a result was substantially higher or lower than the rents prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maixmum rent date, Mr. Driscoll said.

A landlord may not increase the maximum rent on this ground until approved by the area rent office. Area rent offices, serving 21 defense rental areas in New England, will receive the new forms for adjustment by Saturday.

"Relief under the new amendments," Mr. Driscoll explained, "may be granted in those classes of cases where it can be shown that the rental agreement was made at substantial variance with comparable rents, and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the making of such agreements were unusual to the point of interfering with normal bargaining conditions. The 'peculiar - circumstance' amendment is in harmony with the instructions of Congress to extend the practice of adjusting rents by considering certain additional classes of deserving cases."

Five Bay Staters Naval Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The names of 5 Massachusetts men were included today in a list of 133 casualties of the U. S. naval forces (Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard) made public by the Navy Department.

Carmichael, Coxswain Thomas W., USNR. Missing. Boston.
Desmarais, MM.2c., Edward, USNR. Killed. Lowell.
Recka, Corp. Edward J., USMC. Waltham. Killed.
Varney, Ensign Norman A., USNR. Beverly. Wounded.
Wilson, Ensign John M., USNR. Lynn. Killed.

Falsifier on Probation

Pleading guilty to signing a birth certificate in an effort to claim American citizenship, James Joseph Gillis, of Cambridge, was today given one year's probation by Judge Arthur D. Healey in the U. S. District Court. The defendant was attempting to seek employment which required workers to be citizens, the Court was told.

Blow to Port Activities Seen If Italian Units Are Removed

Loss of manpower if the Italian Service Units assigned to the Boston Port of Embarkation should be relocated, would adversely affect the port's activity according to Army officials who said today that every effort was being made to completely remove causes of disorders evidenced at Camp McKay during the past few weeks.

Further screening of the Italians in the most recent units to arrive here was expected to result in more shipments of the trouble makers to the prisoner of war stockades from which they had volunteered for noncombat duty against their former allies, the Nazis.

Additional fencing was being erected at the South Boston camp today, as another step was taken by the Army to remove what was characterized as the cause for most of the troubles—close contact between the Italians and civilians.

At a meeting of the South Boston Citizens' Association last night, the residents were told by Col. Charles E. Barkshire, deputy port commander, that the former prisoners of war had been brought to Boston to supplement the inadequate labor supply. Every available civilian has been hired for the job of loading supplies for our invasion forces and the Italian service units were requested so that the volume of business of the port of Boston could be continued and the stream of supplies kept moving overseas.

Answering the request of Frederick A. Carroll, President of the Association, for information as to what has been done and what will be done to remedy the cause of the disturbances, Colonel Barkshire stated that the further segregation of the Italians from the civilians, coupled with a strict orientation course for the new arrivals at the camp were two positive remedies.

The original units have been in Boston for three months without any conflict with the public, Colonel Barkshire pointed out and added that the increased use of the bathing beach near the camp, without the newly created "no-man's land," had caused unrest among the camp units.

At the close of the meeting, it was voted to send letters of protest to United States Senators, David I. Walsh and Sinclair Weeks, Representative John W. McCormack, Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin urging a change in the camp's status. A meeting is planned for Friday night to hear the replies.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Boston—Wards 11-14—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Brockton—Tomorrow.

Revere—Tomorrow.

Apple Trade Studies New OPA Orders

CONCORD, N. H., July 18 (AP)—New Office of Price Administration price ceilings and labor problems were considered here today at the tenth annual meeting of the New York and New England Apple Institute.

Frank E. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., said the primary purpose of the session was to promote "orderly marketing" of apples and that one of the major problems in this connection is the shortage of help in orchards.

Alfred L. French, Secretary of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, said estimates indicated the apple crop in this State this year would be 950,000 bushels, compared with 767,000 last year.

"Because of the shortage of labor and containers," he said, "all of these apples may not be harvested." Similar conditions were reported in other sections of the northeast.

New OPA ceiling prices were taken up at a forum session. A new system sets a price on a standard container instead of on weight.

Maine Candidate Shifts Allegiance

PORTLAND, Maine, July 18 (AP)—Andrew A. Pettis, Congress of Industrial Organizations shipyard Union President, who won the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First Maine District despite his Republican Party registration, today enrolled as a Democrat.

Simultaneously, Mr. Pettis, who was defeated for the Republican nomination by the incumbent, Representative Robert Hale, announced his full support of a national Democratic ticket of Roosevelt and Wallace in whom, he said, "Our final victory will be assured."

In changing his party label, Mr. Pettis said he did so "to clarify my status in the minds of those who seem to be confused" and "in deference to that honor bestowed upon me by such a large majority of Democratic supporters."

In his contest for the nomination, Mr. Pettis had endorsement of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee's Maine affiliate, the Maine United Labor Committee.

Bay State G. O. P. Group Appoints New Chairman

Appointment of Thomas A. West of Newton as Boston chairman of the fund-raising campaign for the Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee was announced today by Russell B. Stearns, Chairman of the Committee. Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, of Hyde Park, was named vice-chairman for Boston.

Mr. West, a member of the firm of Perrin, West and Winslow, will direct the activities of more than 1,000 ward and precinct volunteers who will raise funds to be used in support of local, state, and national Republican candidates this fall.

SWPC Adds Index Aid

Several hundred business problems that have been solved by the Technical Advisory Service of the Smaller War Plants Corporation are now listed in a new index available to small manufacturers of New England, it is announced by A. E. Bergeron, District Manager of SWPC. Mr. Bergeron urged all small concerns with any type of production problem or in need of research to contact the SWPC office at 17 Court street, Boston.

Cambridge to See 'The Negro Soldier'

Cambridge's first showing of the film "The Negro Soldier," which gives an account of the Negro soldier in the military history of the United States and of the American Negro's share in the building of the country, will be held this Thursday night at 8:15 p. m. at St. Bartholomew's Church.

Commentator for the Cambridge showing will be William Harrison, Associate Editor of the Boston Chronicle, and Vice-President of the Massachusetts Communist Political Association.

Also included on the program will be three British shorts, "Women at War," "Air Pilot," and "Via Persia."

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WELCOME

American Troops Capture St. Lô

Continued from Page 1

Kwantung Army and Ambassador to occupied Manchuria.

Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Minister of War, according to the Tokyo Radio, has been appointed commander of the Kure Naval Station, succeeding Vice Admiral Naokuni Nomura, new Navy Minister.

The first radiocast announcement, by the Domei News Agency and recorded by United States Government monitors, made no specific mention of the fact that Premier Tojo had been relieved of one of his posts, merely stating that General Umezu had become Chief of Staff.

A later radiocast, however, said "Gen. Hideki Tojo" had been "relieved" of the staff post, making no reference to the Premiership or the post of War Minister. Gen. Otozo Yamada, Inspector General of Military Education, was named General Umezu's successor as Commander of the Kwantung Army, Japan's elite force, which occupies Manchuria and faces Soviet Russia across the Siberian border. He will serve also as Ambassador to Manchuria, making him the actual ruler of that puppet state.

Japanese radiocasts indicated that Japanese newspapers had been standing by for several hours awaiting announcement of "important personnel changes in the Army."

Premier Tojo took over the post of Chief of the Army General Staff last February when the first of a series of upheavals in the High Command dropped Field Marshal General Sugiyama from that assignment.

There was no immediate indication that assignment of the staff job to General Umezu, long one of the most powerful of the Japanese militarists, meant any real diminution of Premier Tojo's power.

Premier Tojo, recounting the loss of Saipan, was quoted in an earlier Tokyo radiocast as declaring "the real war is yet to be fought." He appealed to the Japanese to "set the mind of His Imperial Majesty at rest."

The shift in the Army Command came a day after a similar change in the Navy, with Admiral Nomura replacing Admiral Shigetaro Shimada as Chief of the Naval General Staff. The naval changes were widely interpreted as a sequel to the disastrous defeats of the Japanese forces in last month's sea-air battle east of the Philippines and the loss of Saipan.

Brides of Poles Study for Careers

Overseas News Agency

London, July 18

Many of the 1,500 English and Scottish brides of Polish airmen and soldiers in Britain are learning the things they will need to know to live in Poland after the war.

The women, it was learned, are taking a special 10-week course being given by Polish authorities in Glasgow. The course teaches them the Polish language, Polish history, customs, and cooking. It also includes training in welfare work, particularly in the care of children, which they are expected to put to good use in postwar Poland.

Pacific:

U. S. Battle Wagons Blast Guam Defenses

The biggest battleships of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Marianas invasion fleet have attacked Guam—a sustained operation extending through 13 days—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed.

Tokyo Radio has mentioned battleships among the attacking force in previous reports on the attack on Guam's defenses, but this was the first time the battle wagons were specified in the official Pearl Harbor accounts.

Admiral Spruance's Fifth Fleet, which helped make possible the invasion and conquest of Saipan, contains some of the Navy's newest, heaviest, and most powerful battleships.

Four Japanese merchantmen were set afire or damaged and a fifth sunk as a small force of planes extracted a heavy price for attempts to break the Allied northwestern aerial blockade, Headquarters announced.

Firm Allied lines repulsed night Japanese probing attacks along the Driniumor River, 21 miles east of Aitape in British New Guinea. The general situation remained unchanged on this jungle battleground, where the 45,000 men of the 18th Imperial Army are attempting to break an Allied trap.

Normandy:

Nazi Lines Crumble Guarding St. Lô

German lines guarding St. Lô on the east crumbled suddenly July 18 and American troops pushed into this wrecked junction town against light opposition, a front dispatch declared.

"The Germans are in retreat," one report said.

The Americans pushed forward again after they had pulled back in darkness early this morning to positions just outside the suburb of Ste. Croix on the eastern edge of St. Lô, in the face of fierce German counterattacks. The fortress town had become a "Normandy Cassino" under the storm of battle.

British troops on the Allied right flank pushed forward again, strengthening the hold on their broadened Odon salient southwest of Caen, and front reports said the Germans had halted their counter jabs seeking a weak spot in the British defenses.

The Germans battled stubbornly to hold their road line from St. Lô to Periers and Lessay on the American sector, and their counterattacks sent the struggle for St. Lô into its eighth day. A siege as difficult as that for Cassino in Italy appeared likely.

The punch to within 200 yards of the lateral road between St. Lô and Periers knocked it out for German use, with artillery drumfire halting any traffic. The Nazis counterattacked aggressively but futilely in this area.

Allied Supreme Headquarters declared the Allies had gained important and commanding ground at points all along the front, including unspecified advances in the area of Lessay, western enemy anchor in Normandy.

Air Over Europe:

1,000 Planes Blast Nazi Laboratories

An American air armada of more than 1,000 heavy bombers and fighters thundered into eastern Germany this morning and blasted the German Air Forces' experimental stations at Peenemunde and Zinnowitz, where the rocket bombs were developed.

Other parts of the Reich were attacked by American bombers from Italy, the Germans reported, and simultaneously other Allied bombers and fighters by the hundreds swarmed out from England, scourging the German's Normandy battle front in the greatest display of aerial might since D-Day.

The force which went out from Britain and hit the bomb laboratories was composed of upward of 500 heavy bombers and a similar number of fighters.

Peenemunde and Zinnowitz are on the Baltic Coast northeast of the airplane-manufacturing city of Anklam, which American bombers previously had visited. Peenemunde was hit last year by the RAF in a raid which was part of the aerial counterblows officially credited with delaying the Nazi rocket-bomb campaign for six months.

Russian Front:

Red Army Nears Brest Litovsk

A Red Army spearhead, striking west toward Warsaw in gains of up to 40 miles, has overrun the crossroads town of Vydomlya, 16 miles north of the German-held fortress city of Brest Litovsk, Moscow announced.

The swift advance placed the Soviet forces in position to sever the strategic north-south railway between Brest Litovsk and the equally important stronghold of Bialystok and carried them to within 17 miles of the Bug River, boundary fixed between the German and Russian areas of Poland in the 1939 partition. The railway lies 12 miles beyond Vydomlya.

Red Army troops in the north scored new gains toward East Prussia and the Baltic.

Driving along the Moscow-Riga railway, the Baltic forces advanced to within a mile of the eastern frontier of Latvia by capturing Stolbovo after storming through the hotly defended junction of Sebeth to the east. The Moscow communiqué said more than 2,000 Germans were captured and units of two infantry divisions were routed.

The Russians extended their hold on the territory below the old Lithuanian Capital of Kaunas by capturing more than 20 towns. They last were reported 10 miles southeast of Kaunas.

Moscow dispatches described the Red Army as less than 40 miles from the original borders of East Prussia. The dispatches said the Russian battle cry was "On to Königsberg."

Stockholm advices said a Bern dispatch to the Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported German authorities had begun total evacuation of East Prussia. The Moscow Radio said Reichmarshal Hermann Göring had flown to Königsberg for conferences on the defense there.

The daily Soviet communiqué announced the capture of more than 410 towns and villages in fighting July 17 along the entire battle front, at least 200 of them in the drive for Brest Litovsk.

In a frontal drive along the railway from Pinsk, Soviet troops were reported 58 miles from Brest Litovsk, while to the north a companion drive along the route from Baranovichi swept through Velikaya-Berestovitsa, 33 miles east of Bialystok.

The Russians made no mention of any activity in the Luck and Tarnopol areas in the south of old Poland, where the Germans have reported strong Russian attacks.

Italy:

An Allied Headquarters communiqué in Italy states that in the Adriatic sector, Polish troops of the Eighth Army have made advances of between two and three miles and now present a serious threat to the important port of Ancona.

In their drive to the River Arno, British troops of the Eighth Army have reached the river in several places, have established a bridehead, and have taken the towns of Leavane and Quarata. To the west of Arezzo, further advances have been made, and progress continues on both sides of the River Tiber.

American troops of the Fifth Army to the east of Livorno have met determined resistance, but in heavy fighting have captured a number of towns and villages and are now within four miles of the Arno on a front of about six miles.

Flying Bombs:

Eden Promises Monthy Report

Flying bombs fell sporadically on southern England July 18 and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons that the War Cabinet had ruled out a secret session on the robot attacks.

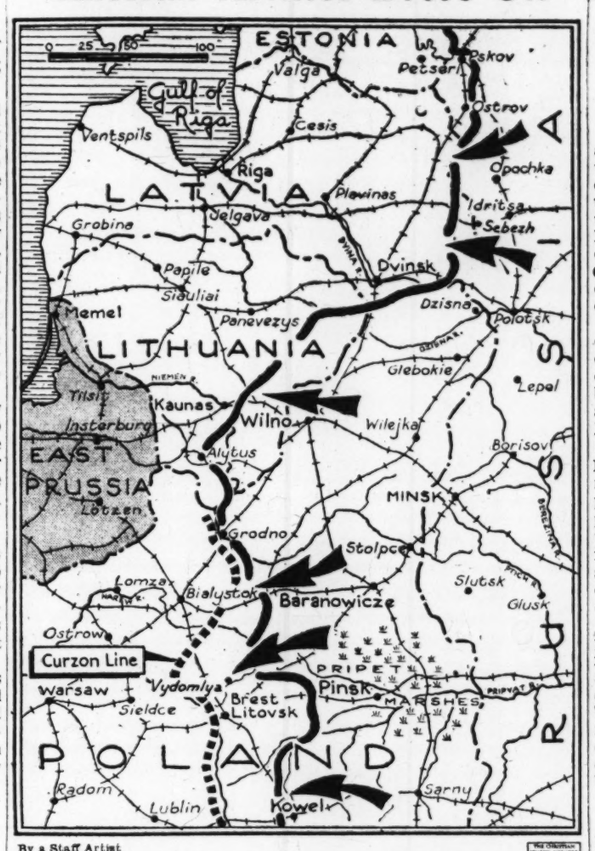
House members were assured that monthly totals of bombing casualties would be published, but the Ministry of Home Security said figures for robot and regular bombs would not be separated because this "would tell the enemy too much."

Mr. Eden said the various ministries would continue secret discussions at meetings with members of Parliament from territories affected to discuss security questions.

He promised there would be further open discussion of the robots at a later date.

Flying bombs dropped in the London area again on July 18. Three persons were killed and nine injured in one shelter.

Russian Armies Drive On



By a Staff Artist

Soviet Forces Reach Curzon Line

Arrows indicate main points at which the Red Army is pressing forward in its rapid advance toward East Prussia and into the Baltic States. Russian forces have now arrived at the so-called Curzon Line.

Major Battle Brews at Wewak As Japanese Seek to Cut Trap

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 18 — The major battle which has been brewing for more than a week west of Wewak, still is a keg of dynamite which may explode at any moment.

Japanese forces still are making a futile attempt to break out of the trap which encircles them on either side, but although preliminary skirmishes have taken place, the main battle has not yet been joined.

The juggling which has been going on between both the American and Japanese ground troops around the Driniumor River near Aitape has left the Americans with the advantage. The spearhead of the Japanese attack column which managed to cross the river was cut off and isolated, and this initial defeat undoubtedly will force the enemy to reorganize.

Defense Strengthened

Meanwhile, reinforced American ground troops have moved up to the banks of the river and established defenses which are even stronger behind this natural barrier.

The composition of enemy attacking force is not exactly known. There were at least three divisions at Wewak—the 41st, 20th, and 51st—but these have been cut down considerably through bombing, starvation, and attrition warfare.

It is probable that Lieut. Gen. Hatazo Adachi, who commands the enemy attacking force, has formed a composite force, drawing from the best Japanese troops that remain in the Wewak area. This force undoubtedly is well supplied with battle equipment, though its food resources may be inadequate for sustained fighting.

Attacks on Bougainville

No attempt is made here to underestimate the threat which this attack poses, even though it obviously is certain that it can be defeated. A Japanese attacking force of similar proportions attacked the American-held perimeter at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville in March, and though two full divisions of American troops were used to defend well-prepared positions, the Japanese effected several break-throughs before they could be repulsed entirely.

As on Bougainville, the American forces at Aitape are concentrating mainly on defense. When Japanese forces crossed the Driniumor River, they walked into a carefully prepared trap. The assault column was stopped by American defenses, while double enveloping columns of American infantrymen closed in from both sides, leaving the spearhead of the enemy column in a pocket. Enemy casualties now total over 600.

Meanwhile, the American and Australian naval and air forces are keeping up a constant bombardment of enemy supply lines and positions, further hampering preparations for major attacks.

Russians March Nazi Army Of 57,000 Through Moscow

MOSCOW, July 18 (Reuter)—Twenty German generals today led 57,000 of their men through Moscow Red Square, where Hitler three years ago promised they would lead a triumphant victory parade.

They were on their way to prison camps after being captured on the Second and Third White Russian Front.

In full decorations, with iron crosses clanking, they plodded through the city behind a group of highranking Red Army officers.

Behind them came other German officers in order of rank, and then the rest of the convoy of 57,000 Germans in batches of 700.

Cossack outriders formed a screen between them and the hundreds of thousands of Moscow citizens who turned out to see them pass. An announcement by the Chief of Militia had warned the people that there must be no demonstrations, and Moscow obeyed.

When the first batch of prisoners came into view in Mayokovsky Square a low, angry murmur came from the crowd. There were a few cries and a few fists were shaken, but there was no jeering.

Women watched silently. Some of them, who had lost their menfolk or suffered under German occupation, were in tears.

Most thrilled were the thousands of small boys who dodged along the route crying excitedly: "So that is what the Fritzes look like!"

Sometimes they shouted "Haende hoch!" or "Hitler kaput!" If they did they were silenced by whiskered janitors who shook their brooms menacingly.

The Germans, weatherbeaten and unshaven, plodded by gloomily. Few had the courage to look directly at the sea of curious faces.

As they marched on and still nothing happened they gradually threw off their hangdog looks and some even began to smile.

The prisoners were obviously surprised to see no traces of bombing in Moscow—the first Russian city they had seen which had not been reduced to ruins.

The thunder of guns and the many colored rockets which last night saluted the news of the fall of Grodno had a devastating effect on the Germans, who were assembling in an open air camp on the city's race course in readiness for their march through Moscow today. They thought it was an air-raid and ducked for cover.

Many of the prisoners are still suffering from the results of hunger and extreme exhaustion. They were given shower baths and where needed new uniforms, and issued with a day's ration of soup, two pounds of bread and a quarter of a pound of meat.

Soviet Again Marks National Sports Day

Recorded by CBS

Moscow, July 18

For the first time since the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union, National Sports Day was celebrated in Russia yesterday, Moscow Radio reported.

"Moscow's sports enthusiasts hailed the first sports parade since the war began," the radiocast said, adding that the day was marked everywhere "with athletic competitions."

Poles in Exile Uneasy Over Soviet Gains

Continued from Page 1

appeal to the Poles to rise against the Germans and offer them charge of administration behind the immediate fighting zone. But the question then arises, which Poles will be offered the control of administration? The Polish Government in Exile, or members of the Polish military and political organizations now in Russia?

The Soviet Government has not officially recognized as such any of the Polish organizations in Moscow, though there exists there both the Polish Military Union and the so-called Union of Polish Patriots. To these must now be added a "National Council of Poland," to which reference was made recently in the Russian press. Whether, as some Polish patriots in Moscow have declared, this new council can or will perform the functions of a provisional Polish government which can carry through the liberation of Poland is still open to question.

It was reported in the Moscow publication, "War and the Working Classes," that the Council had appealed to the United Nations for arms for a Polish people's army. The State Department in Washington has declined to comment on this appeal, refusing to confirm or deny that it has been received by the United States Government.

Soviet Makes Move

Meanwhile, a move of some political significance has been made by the Soviet Government, in the form of a decree granting to all Soviet citizens who have served with Polish armies in Russia, or have aided the Poles, the right to adopt Polish citizenship. This applies to their families also. The decree applies as well to all inhabitants of western Russia, of the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and of White Russia, and to Soviet citizens and Polish nationals of any other parts of the Soviet Union.

This act can be interpreted in two ways. First, as a friendly gesture to the Polish people. In April, 1943, the Russian Government informed the Polish Government that henceforth all inhabitants of Polish territory annexed by Russia would be Russian subjects. Russia now annuls this.

Secondly, this most recent act raises a number of problems. For example, how, under international law, can the Soviet Government grant Polish citizenship to Russian subjects? Also, it is obvious that such an act, especially as it grants Polish citizenship to all who have aided the Poles, would enable the Russians to set up as many Poles as desired to administer the liberated territories of Poland. This is especially important if a plebiscite is to be taken in this area.

Concession to Poles

On the other hand the transfer of Alexander Korneichuk, Commissar of Foreign Affairs for the Soviet Ukraine, to the Department of Arts in the Ukraine seems a concession to the Poles. Commissar Korneichuk is the husband of Wanda Wasilewska, chairman of the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow, the Russian-sponsored organization which has been built in rivalry to the Government in Exile in London.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in Exile in London is understood to be strongly in favor of bringing about an understanding between his government and the Soviet Union and had hoped a few weeks ago that he would go to Moscow to discuss matters. This hope has not been realized because the Premier will not or cannot introduce changes in the Polish Government here which the Russians require.

Observers here are apprehensive that this Russo-Polish failure to reach an understanding will again lead to the situation of a divided Poland which will be a hindrance rather than a help to postwar peace in Eastern Europe.

Possible Soviet Recognition Of Polish Council Stirs U. S.

Continued from Page 1

derground leaders from Poland—as a means of reminding the London government that it would do well to make terms with the Soviet Union.

Recently, however, the tenor of Russian references to the Council has changed. Soviet publications have begun, we are told here, to refer to it as the only responsible Polish group in sight and to draw comparisons between it and the London government.

Soviet Viewpoint

If Russia does recognize the Council as the "working" government of Poland, it would probably give as a reason that Moscow is tired of waiting for a greater show of friendliness on the part of the London government and also because it believes the Council's members are more truly representative of the wishes of the Polish people. The Council is described by persons familiar with it here as being definitely not Communist, but as being friendly toward the idea of close postwar co-operation between Russia and Poland.

It is felt here that the question of what Moscow had decided to do with regard to the Council and the London government may be known within a matter of weeks, since the Soviet Army is now ready to pour into that part of Poland which Moscow recognizes as being indisputably Polish. It is thought that once the Soviet Army had entered these Polish regions, Moscow will make some statement regarding their civil administration.

If Council members are chosen for this job of civil administration, it would constitute a recognition of that body as the de facto Polish government.

U. S. Attitude

Regardless of what Moscow may decide about the Polish group in London, it seems certain that Washington will continue recognizing it as the legal Polish government until such time as the Polish people have been able to choose their new leaders through a free election. In fact, one of the main purposes behind Premier Mikolajozyk's visit to this country in the spring was the wish on Washington's part to give him all the moral and diplomatic support possible.

One thing which is admitted privately by Government officials in Washington is that, while this country may have its views as to what is desirable for Poland, it has no intention of becoming deeply involved in the affair. It is frankly conceded that, notwithstanding American interest in a fair settlement of all European border questions, if the Polish-Russian situation were to worsen considerably this country would not be able to do much about it.

U. S. Studies Problems

This American stand applies equally to the question of what shall be done with East Prussia. Although Washington has given much study to the racial, economic and strategic considerations involved in the transfer of East Prussia, as well as other regions of eastern Germany, to Poland, this Government still stands on its previous position that no decisions regarding changes in territory should be made until after the war.

This is somewhat at variance with the attitude of most of the European allies who have either openly or tacitly agreed to the principle that Poland be given part of prewar Germany both as compensation for Polish losses and for strategic reasons.

Although Washington's best informed circles are apprehensive over the possibility of Russian recognition of the Polish National Council, they are cheered by what they say is a growing willingness on the part of Poles in London to come to terms with Moscow. Premier Mikolajcyk is said to have expressed the opinion on his visit here last month that since Poland was situated next door to the most powerful country in Europe, she must adjust herself to that circumstance.

Gasoline Ration Leak Plugged in Auto Sales

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration July 17 plugged another loophole in gasoline rationing by tightening the procedure for turning in ration coupons when a car is sold to a dealer.

The seller may let the dealer handle the return of the coupons to the local ration board, but in "a number of cases," OPA said, dealers have failed to forward the full amount to the local board. Hereafter, both dealer and seller must sign a joint certification as to the amount and kind of ration currency surrendered. This document must be presented, with the coupons, to the board.

The seller himself as in the past, may surrender the unused ration and get a receipt from the local board, which he turns over to the buyer.

Denim Output Drops

Total production of denim for overalls dropped from 328,000,000 yards in 1941 to about 266,000,000 yards last year.

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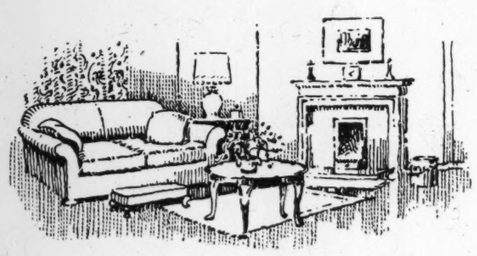

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Nazis Told Atrocities to Be Punished

LONDON, July 18 (AP) — A British Army spokesman, in a BBC radiocast directed to the German armed forces, warned today that punishment would be meted out without mercy to any German soldier known to have committed an atrocity.

This warning came shortly after the German Radio defiantly had rejected Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's demand that French Forces of the Interior be treated as regular soldiers under his command.

The British Army spokesman referred specifically to the reported killing of civilians in the French village of Oradour-sur-Glane and of 50 British and Canadian airmen in connection with an attempted escape from a German prison camp.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French National Committee of Liberation has threatened to shoot a German prisoner for every Frenchman executed.

Dutch Change

LONDON, July 18 (Reuter)—Conflict of views within the Dutch Government came to a head July 17 with the official announcement from the Dutch Government that their Minister of Justice Dr. J. R. M. van Angeren had resigned and his ministry had been taken over by Dr. Gerrit Jan van Heuven Goedhart, who recently reached London from German-held Holland.

The conflict within Dutch governmental circles centered around the question of a maintenance of a state of siege for some time after the liberation of Holland and also directly linked with this question was the matter of how "Quislings" and collaborators should be dealt with.

Dr. van Angeren was strongly in favor of a strict adherence to the prewar constitutional procedure in dealing with postwar judicial problems — no capital punishment and no retrospective legislation—a view which clashed with that of the Dutch premier and other influential members of the Cabinet.

The Dutch Government's new minister of justice is well able to express the feelings to the people inside Holland and was at one time editor of the Amsterdam newspaper De Telegraaf and later the Utrechtsch Dagblad, always a fierce anti-Nazi journal before the war swept Europe.

Yugoslavs Grant Armistice to Nazis

By Reuter

Zurich, Switzerland, July 18

Today's Tribune de Geneve reported that the Germans operating against Partisans on the Yugoslav border had asked for and had been granted an armistice.

The report added that there has been an armistice in the regions of Gorizia, north of Tirests, and Fiume since July 5.

Nemec Empowered

LONDON, July 18 (ONA)—The Political Committee of the Czecholovak State Council recently agreed that Frantisek Nemec, the exile government's delegate to liberated territories, be empowered to apply decreed punitive measures against all categories of war criminals immediately on his arrival in freed areas.

The Committee approved the principles of the Czechoslovak Government declaration on war crimes, particularly those which make measures against war criminals and their accomplices retroactive to that day in 1938 when it became clear that the Republic was threatened by enemy attack.

The Committee also approved capital punishment for all acts of treachery committeed during the time of intense danger to the Republic.

Limitation Lifted

LONDON, July 18 (CBS) — To carry through an effective purge of Fascists from Italian public life, the Cabinet "has decided to override the Italian statutory limitation under which criminals who go unpunished for a number of years cannot afterward be punished," the British Radio reported today.

"The ministers decided that as fascist rules so long impeded the true course of justice, those who have sheltered under it can properly be brought to trial now, whatever the date of their offensive," the broadcast said.

Officials Held

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—A number of prominent Hollanders, including two ex-cabinet members, have been sent as hostages from Occupied Holland to Germany by the Nazis, the Netherlands News Agency quotes the Underground newspaper Vod Rag as saying.

Among the hostages, the paper said, were Dr. T. J. Verschuur, former Minister of Economic Affairs and Chairman of the Roman Catholic political party; Dr. J. J. C. Van Dijk, former Minister of Defense and prominent member of the Calvinist Party, and J. Ringers, head of the Department of Reconstruction.

ROME, July 18 (AP)—The Italian Government has recognized "the armed bands of Partisans fighting against the German invaders" as part of Italy's war effort and voted to ask accords of the Allies which would regularize the position of these guerrillas and give them material and moral aid.

The Cabinet, concluding a session which began July 15, approved a report of the War Minister outlining a plan for a further purging of the Royal Army, and civil servants, intensified Italian participation in the war and closer contact between the Royal Army and Patriot bands.

It was unofficially reported that more than 300 officers, including a number of generals, would be ousted from the Army.

The Cabinet approved a law for state confiscation of fortunes made through Fascism and nominated Pietro Della Torretta, one-time anti-Fascist Senator, to the honorary post of President of the Italian Senate, at present not functioning as a legislative body.

Nazis Cite Armistice

By the Associated Press

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning to Germany that French Partisans were considered part of the Allied armies in France brought a retort from Berlin that all French were bound by the French-German armistice, and that those who failed to abide by its terms would be dealt with accordingly.

The Allied proclamation July 15 had said the French Maquis were regular soldiers in the French Forces of the Interior, operating under the rules of war, and warned against any German reprisals.

Auslands Informationsdienst, a German agency, said that "instructions issued by the German Supreme Command in the West for the treatment of these elements are not affected by the Allied pronouncement."

Labor Journal Indorses G. O. P.

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — The United Mine Workers Journal edited by K. C. Adams, who also serves as a spokesman for John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, today indorsed the Dewey-Bricker ticket of the Republican Party.

The four-page article, in the current issue, also praised the labor and security plans of the Republican platform.

There was no personal comment from Mr. Lewis. But in the Journal article, Mr. Adams wrote that the "outstanding indictment in domestic relations against the 'burrocratic' Administration in power in Washington today is its demonstrated failure, prior to the outbreak of the war, to accomplish its stated purpose of industrial employment on the home front."

Mr. Adams said that the G. O. P. labor plank "coupled with the security plank, represents the best labor considerations ever offered by either the Republican Party or the Democratic Party in the history of platform making in these United States."

'Shuttler' Wings Over Soviet

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Flying Fortress Passes Over Collective Farm in Ukraine

A Flying Fortress of the United States Army 15th Air Force, en route on a shuttle bombing mission from Italy to new American bases in the Ukraine, passes over Soviet collective farm.

Eden: Peace Terms Ready

Continued from Page 1

many had got the whole problem wrong.

"You have read German psychology and the German people completely wrongly," Mr. Eden said to the member who had declared that if the Allies were not careful they would force upon Germany another Hitler.

"Do you really believe that Hitler was something imposed upon Germany?" Mr. Eden asked.

Mr. Eden replied: "I think we should win the war and lose the peace if we didn't take every military and political precaution in our power to see that Hitler, who is a symptom of a certain mentality, or his successors never have a like opportunity," he said.

Successful Propaganda

Mr. Eden said he did not care to attempt another definition of the Atlantic Charter without consulting the Allies. He denied that the lack of definition of the Atlantic Charter was handicapping Britain in its propaganda which, he said, had not by any means been unsuccessful.

He added that of German prisoners captured since the landing in Northern France, 77 per cent had admitted having read British pamphlets and that 40 per cent had Allied leaflets in their possession when they were captured.

U. S. Soldiers Stage Race Riot in Britain

LONDON, July 18 (AP) — United States troops have been forbidden to enter Bristol since a fight among 200 Negro and white soldiers there at midnight July 15.

One Negro soldier was wounded fatally. Three Negroes and four white men required hospital treatment, Army authorities said. White and Negro military police finally quelled the troops and placed four under arrest.

The Daily Mail said no British troops were involved.

[Editor's note: The racial angle was deleted from an earlier dispatch in error by a subordinate American military censor in London. The deletions were reinstated by the chief censor.]

152,652 Londoners Evacuated From Menace of 'Buzzbombs'

LONDON, July 18 (Reuter)—The British Minister of Health, Mr. Henry Willink, whose department is in charge of evacuation, disclosed on July 15 that the evacuation of London's women and children because of the flying-bomb menace has been the "biggest and most speedy" of any of the war.

In the first 13 days from July 2 to July 14, 207,468 persons had registered for evacuation, he said, while 152,652 already had left the Capital.

As far back as last September, arrangements were made for complete timetables for the first 100,000 evacuees and the first block allocations were made in the reception areas.

Speedy Movement

So speedily have persons been evacuated that those who registered on Saturday traveled on the following Wednesday, Mr. Willink said.

Fourteen residential nurseries have been moved from areas in which flying bombs might fall.

During the war, between 30,000 and 40,000 under five had passed through the residential nurseries and except for the calamity when one was hit, not a single child had been lost.

Wartime nurseries in London would remain open to give mothers the choice of being evacuated or continuing their work.

Huge Problem

Speaking of the reports that some evacuees had been refused accommodation in some of the "safe" areas, Mr. Willink declared, "There are even today people in the country who do not realize what need there is to receive people. But on the whole and more than on the whole, people in the provinces have been splendid in their reception of those who have gone to them. Generally, evacuees had a good reception by the authorities and a great many householders. But a good many people are not yet awake to the magnitude of the problem."

He admitted that difficulty had been experienced in the northwest of England, particularly in the billeting of mothers and children. This was due partly, he said, to the determination of large parties of evacuees to be evacuated and billeted together.

Meanwhile, about 11,000 more persons left July 15 for Cornwall, Yorkshire, the Midland counties, and Wales.

Have you met "OUR MISS BOO?" in Time for Each Other

By MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

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AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

'Big 4' Ready to Set Pace In Building World Order

Continued from Page 1

table, this fact is not being given undue importance here.

It is recognized that eventually the war will take a course permitting the Russians and the Chinese to meet in open conference without Moscow bothering about Japanese reactions. Until such time, it is not thought that the discussions regarding future world security will be harmed by keeping these two countries apart in deference to diplomatic nicety.

The fact which seems to stand out most clearly in the State Department's announcement of the forthcoming meetings is the emphasis placed upon the talks' informality and preliminary nature. As Secretary of State Cordell Hull said, "The four governments signatory to the Declaration of Moscow are agreed that informal conversations and exchanges of views on the general subject of an international security organization will soon begin in Washington, probably in early August."

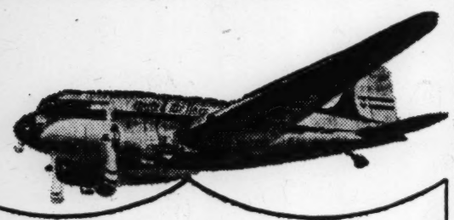
This stressing of the talks' preparatory nature would appear to indicate the realization by Allied statesmen that international security can only be created slowly, painstakingly, and after each side has had a full opportunity to make it clear just what it will and will not be willing to do. It is hoped in this way to avoid some of the well-intentioned but somewhat unrealistic planning which went into the creation of the League of Nations and which contributed to its failure.

In fact, President Roosevelt recently set what many persons here believe were hard-headed and attainable goals when he called for an international security setup which would permit the use of world power against aggressor nations but which wouldn't rob any nation of sovereignty over its own armed forces.

It is expected that there may be some murmurs of objection that the decision to hold four-nation talks rather than United Nations talks indicates a disregard for the rights and position of the other allied countries, both big and small. Even the State Department's announcement that "these conversations will be followed by discussions with the other United Nations" is not expected to dissipate this complaint.

Although officials don't come right out and say so, the reason for the present agenda is obvious. No matter how much may be said about the desirability of establishing a world-wide order in which all nations will have the same influence, it is recognized that its success or failure will depend upon the co-operation and good will of a handful of mighty nations. Therefore, it is felt that the first step to be taken is to fix upon a clear area of agreement among the "big four." Once this is done, the inclusion of the small nations will give the enterprise greater stability and democratic flavor.

It is not thought that the talks will be carried on by the various foreign ministers as was the case with the United States, Britain and Russia at the Moscow Conference. While Secretary Hull will almost certainly participate in the discussions to some extent, it now seems probable that the British, Russian and Chinese delegations will be headed either by undersecretaries of by resident Ambassadors.



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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Young French and Dutch Women Prepare to Serve Allies' Cause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women of the Netherlands and women of France have been bearing their full share of the war in their own countries. Now those who have been biding their time in America until they could offer their services have begun their training—training such as prepares American Wacs for duties overseas.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the first group of Netherlands women to train for service in a Netherlands Women's Army Corps are beginning basic instruction with the Wacs at the Third WAC Training Center. After completing basic training they will be assigned to duty with the Netherlands Indies Army in Australia.

Leader of the group of 11 is Catherine J. J. Dencher, formerly of Java, Dutch East Indies. All of the women are citizens of the Netherlands, or Dutch possessions. All have parents, relatives or friends still living in occupied countries. And all have one answer to, "Why did you enlist?" It is, "To help in the liberation of the Netherlands Indies."

Among the first "Dutch Wacs" in addition to Catherine Dencher, former employee of the Netherlands East Indies government are: Gerda Van Moorsel, whose husband, Gerald Van Moorsel, is stationed at the Royal Netherlands Army Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland; Helena Marie Heymans, former secretary at the Dutch Legation in Lisbon, and lecturer on the Dutch language at Stanford University Palo Alto, California; Sonja Boekman, former assistant instructor in Hindustani at the University of Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Bolkestein, niece of the Netherlands Minister of Education; and Franziska Schwaner, world traveler, who speaks Dutch, French, German and Malay.

Varied Backgrounds

Others are Ella Hassell of Saba, Dutch West Indies; Wendela Kiewiet de Jonge, whose two brothers are officers in the Netherlands East Indies Army Air Force; Hilda Ter Braake, born in The Hague, Holland, and secretary for the Netherlands Indies Government; Margaretha Johanna Bakker, born in Amsterdam, later a resident of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America; and Wendelina Wichers Ruardi, former stenographer for the Canadian Pacific Express Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Twenty-three women, all French nationals, enthusiastically began military training at Fort Meade, Maryland, in June, as the vanguard of the French Women's Volunteer Corps.

The group, heartened by the invasion, is preparing to take its place alongside the French and other United Nations in the fight to liberate their homeland. All of the young women are candidates for commissions. The detachment is expected to expand as the result of French recruiting programs among French nationals in this country, Mexico, and Canada. The detachment will be stationed at Fort Meade for preliminary training.

The women are being schooled under a program planned by the French to make available personnel for liaison work with air forces in Allied theaters of operation. Although this type of work will be emphasized, the program also calls for the development of nurses, stenographers, chauffeurs, interpreters and clerks to release physically able men for combat duty.

Like Our WAC

The French plan for training women volunteers is similar to the American Women's Army Corps training program. The enlisted French women will enjoy the same privileges and receive the same pay as American Wacs.

While stationed there, the French women are sharing the housing, mess and recreational facilities of the post headquarters WAC section. Like the French men's detachment at Fort Meade, French women there wear uniforms similar to those worn by their counterparts in the army of the United States, except that the sleeve insignia carries the tricolor and the word "France."

Some of the detachment know from experience what occupation by the Nazis means; several others recall vividly the days when France's armies were rolled back and defeated while they fled only a matter of hours ahead of the armor.

They all speak English and have acquired sufficient American slang to enable them to converse with American military personnel without difficulty. Most of them attended American schools and universities while waiting for the French group to be organized, and some have college degrees.

They like America intensely, but all of them have given up protected and sheltered lives in the hope that their effort will hasten the liberation of France. Their first week of military indoctrination, though vastly different from the comforts of Eastern schools for young women which some of them had been attending, left them enthusiastic.

"It is a privilege to be here," said one girl. "One doesn't expect army life to be easy. But whether it is easy or difficult doesn't really matter. It's France that counts."

Showing a genuine desire to be accepted as one of the contingents in the Allied cause, the French women there have volunteered for all duties and have participated with the American women in retreat reviews and shared company chores with them. Many of them have gone to work on details and are helping out at the postoffice, message centers, and other service groups.

Dutch and French Wacs in the making: (Above right) Second Lieut. Ethel Tucker, adjutant of reception center, welcomes the first Netherlands women arriving at the Third WAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for training with the Wacs. After completing regular basic training, they will be assigned to service with the Dutch Army in Australia. They are shown with their leader, Catherine J. J. Dencher, second from left, back row. All are citizens of the Netherlands or its possessions. (Below) A baby tank which helped oust the Germans from France in World War I before it was brought to Fort Meade, Maryland, is being examined by French girls who are part of the French Detachment in training at Fort Meade. Those in light uniforms are to be Wacs and those in dark hope to become members of the French Nurse Corps.

United States Signal Corps Photo by Pfc. Alex Radin

ACE OF HEARTS
FRENCH BUILT RENAULT SIX TON TANK
FORMERLY NAMED
ACE OF HEARTS
ON OCTOBER 4TH 1918 IN THE ATTACK ON THE FREEMONT
FLEVILLE SECTOR THIS WAS THE ONLY TANK TO PASS
THE GERMAN LINES WITH TRACKS DESTROYED IN THE
SHADOW OF A GERMAN FIELD PIECE AND TURRET
JAMMED BY BULLETS THE CREW FILED OFF THE
ENEMY WITH PISTOLS UNTIL ENEMY INFANTRY CAME UP
FOUR TEN FELL WITHIN HIS BUT BECAUSE THIS TANK HAS
NOT QUIT ACTION THE ATTACK WAS SUCCESSFUL

United States Signal Corps Photo

Little Oranges Do the Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The once accepted fact that to make marmalade one must have Seville oranges and lemons has been forgotten in England, and the lesson learned that beautiful marmalade can be made from small-as-tangerine oranges and no lemons! Besides which, it takes less time than it takes to wink twice!

We are a little wistful over here when we keep looking at the recipes no longer usable, so if we find one which really does work, we try to tell everyone.

One Pound Apiece

One day the cry went up among shoppers: "New consignment of oranges!" There are four of us (sharing a flat), and each dashed out with her ration book to buy her pound. On returning, one of us telephoned to mother for a recipe, and another took it down in shorthand. As soon as we could we began to chop the peel, and having got the first part done easily and quickly, we then waited 24 hours, meanwhile buying the new month's ration of sugar. As soon as this was obtained we began the boiling process, and then the "jarring." Our nine tiny oranges made nearly seven pounds of marmalade!

So, never again need anyone say: "We couldn't make it, for we haven't the time, we haven't Seville oranges, or a lemon, and we haven't a suitable receptacle to boil it in." The four of us are as busy as most people these days; also we have only one enamel bowl, which, well scoured, is used for everything but coke! So, you see . . . !

Here is the recipe. It really is worth a trial.

Take nine small sweet oranges, cut in half, squeeze out juice, and then chop what remains. Save pips, and put them in water up to one pint. The next day this water must be added to the marmalade and pips thrown away.

Two-Day Process

Take the cut rind, add four pints of water and bring to boil, simmer gently for 15 to 20 minutes or until pulp is soft. Let stand for 24 hours.

Next day. Measure juice and add it to pulp. Stir pip water, measure it, and add to pulp. Boil up.

Now add the same number of pounds of sugar as there are pints of liquid (somewhere in the region of 5½ lbs.). Put all into pan, stirring continually until sugar is dissolved. Do not let sugar sink. Boil fast for one hour. Test marmalade by putting some into a saucer to see if it is thick enough. Incidentally, when scum looks sticky it should be done, and all scum thoroughly removed. There is no need to throw away the scum, it is very nice to eat, but positively must not be left in with finished jam.

This marmalade may not set quickly, sometimes it takes a week to "jell," but set it does once it has been put into jars and sealed down.

(Recipe by courtesy Mrs. Groser, Barnet, Herts, England.)

Don't Stay Home—Get Out Your Bike

By Sterling Thorne

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's not patriotic to use trains for the long-distance summer pleasure trips we used to indulge in even if we could spare the time. And like countless other families we're finding an A-card gas ration won't stretch to include weekend jaunts to the country after essential errands are done. On the other hand, the head of the house is working longer hours than ever before. So am I. We need recreation—the sort of recreation a city can't provide. We crave sunshine and sometimes the bracing tonic of salt air, sometimes the peaceful solitude of the high hills we love.

Do we sit at home and pine for the "good old days" We do not. We've become ardent bicyclists.

Frankly I'd rather ride than walk any day. Besides, eight or ten miles an hour on wheels enables one to cover a lot more territory than three per hour afoot.

On Sundays, our one free day, we've explored the North Shore of Massachusetts Bay from Manchester's proud estates to Gloucester's fishing wharves. We've sunned on white beaches, we've rubbed elbows with artists and Bohemians who have taken over the weathered shacks where fishermen used to store their nets at the harbor's edge in Rockport. Repeatedly, we've turned aside from the main road to nose about the quaint villages that cling like barnacles to Cape Ann's rocky coast.

Once a long morning sail to Provincetown, bicycles stored below, started us on a leisurely five-day trip up Cape Cod's sandy arm.

Our wheels have whirled along the winding roads of Martha's Vineyard, now between clipped hedges reminiscent of Devon, now between stone walls that bound rolling moorland on either hand.

Explore Loved Places

Of a midsummer Sunday we've pedalled out to Thoreau's "Walden," gazed at the tranquil fields beloved by Emerson, admired, along elm-shaded streets, the fine old Concord houses that wear the air of placid dowagers proud of their heritage, and afterwards forsaking bicycles for a canoe, paddled down the sleepy Sudbury to the famous Battleground before we journeyed home by train. And when early October frost kindled miles of maple and oak forest to scarlet and gold flame in Western Massachusetts and Vermont, we were there on wheels to see.

You think you're too old for that form of locomotion? Look at me—gray hairs trespassing on brown, mother of two college-age daughters. Except during a brief sojourn in Bermuda I hadn't ridden a wheel in years till three summers ago. At first a ten-mile circuit left me panting; now I can pedal 40 without marked fatigue. Pumping up hills makes one breathe deep.

Let me say, too, that personal cares have a way of dissolving like mists before the sun as natural beauty and new scenes claim the attention. After even a few hours' respite, they seem less burdensome.

Fun, the Best Reason

The best reason I know for bicycling, is that it is fun. It's human nature to relish getting something for nothing—and you get big dividends on your investment of energy when you ride a bike. For every hill you pedal up laboriously, there's a long coast down, thrown in free. Only skaters and skiers know the same exhilaration of effortless motion. A further advantage is that cycling is leisurely enough so you can make the most of every arresting delight, whether it is a patch of trillium or a waterfall, the fragrance of a pine grove at midday or of an orchard in full bloom.

What if you don't own a bicycle? Borrow your daughter's or rent one for a small fee from a bicycle exchange. You'll get your money's worth and more. Your Pegasus, insured for $25, any railroad will check free on your local ticket to shore or country, though it's advisable to put it aboard personally to insure its arrival at the same time as yourself. An hour's journey will transport you to unfamiliar territory.

To explore new country is exciting always. To fare forth on a week's trip, as we have on occasion, not knowing where you'll spend each night, is high adventure. There are inns to suit every purse, every taste. Barring main highways, motor roads are empty these days. And the countryside is lovelier than ever.

Come out and see!!

Judge Kelley Sees Youth's Better Side

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Memphis, Tenn.

Reckoned in figures, charts and graphs, juvenile delinquency presents an "alarming" picture but what is too often forgotten is the brighter aspect of youth's accomplishments during the war, according to Judge Camille Kelley, of the Juvenile Court here.

"It is unfortunate to write the history of young America from the police blotters and juvenile court records," Judge Kelley, nationally-known authority on juvenile problems, said in an interview here recently. "The percentage of increase in delinquency may look bad, but when you look at the record, American youth is giving a magnificent account of itself. Good behavior needs a press agent.

"For every bad boy in the tavern, there are hundreds on the battlefront; for every girl running the streets, there are hundreds in the defense plants—hundreds at the bedsides of wounded soldiers and hundreds in uniform; for every truant out of school, there are thousands in the class rooms; for every boy and girl in institutions of discipline, there are thousands in regular attendance in church and sunday school."

Judge Kelley, who assumed her present office in 1920 when she became the first woman in the South and the second in the United States to hold such a position, said she had made a survey recently to determine the relationship of church attendance to delinquency.

"A very few of those brought into juvenile court regularly attend church and sunday school," she reported. "This shows how very susceptible youth is to education, good or bad."

The mounting delinquency trend can be reversed if all defenses are mobilized, Judge Kelley declared. When men and women, mothers, fathers, teachers and preachers realize the gravity of the problem and combat it by intelligent educational, recreational and religious program planning, juvenile delinquency "will no longer challenge the equilibrium of the world," she asserted.

Need Trained Workers

Among her recommendations for meeting the problem were the setting up of a juvenile court in every city big enough to sustain one, appointment of probation officers everywhere that there now are health nurses and recruiting of policewomen to go on regular tours of inspection with policemen to places where young people gather late at night. She also urged a propaganda campaign by press, radio and "grapevine" to sell officials and the public at large on the need for adequate financing of a protective social program, providing training of youth according to capacity.

Judge Kelley told how Memphis is winning its battle against delinquency. Mayor Walter Chandler is chairman and Judge Kelley vice-chairman of the Youth Service Council which has co-ordinated the activities of the religious, civic, educational, political and social forces in this city behind a child aid program. The council sponsors recreational programs, brings parents and children together, and conducts radio programs to awaken public interest in the problem.

"The result is that in Memphis, juvenile crime has not increased this year over last year," she continued. "I think the fact that Memphis, from a river town with not too good a record is now distinguishing itself—even the F. B. I. says the crime rate is down here—is a good indication of progress."

Youth at the Front

Youth is bearing the brunt of the war and is winning the greatest fight ever fought, Judge Kelley stressed. While the history of today's youth must not be written from the files of disciplining agencies, the nation must not slip into a "behavior blitz" and allow thousands of children to be destroyed who could be saved by intelligent guidance.

Since Judge Kelley took office, her position has been made elective. She has been voted into office six times without opposition and has tried more than 40,000 cases of juvenile delinquency and dependency. She was one of 50 women awarded the 1942 Scroll of Honor in recognition of her outstanding service.

Judges of higher courts have given Judge Kelley a good deal of the credit for the decreasing crime record of this city through her efforts to set straight boys and girls who otherwise might have later come before higher courts.

On one of the walls of Judge Kelley's small courtroom hangs the following statement of her ideals:

"My concept of a juvenile court is a strong arm to supplement home care and training, to supply it where it does not exist and a place where parents may go for counsel concerning the life problem of their child. It is the arm of protection that holds the child thought in correct channels until it is strong enough to stand alone and the protection of right training that heals the bruised concept of life."

Judge Kelley is the mother of three children, including one son who is a lieutenant in the United States Navy.

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Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Ladies Now and Then, by Beatrice Fairfax. (Marie Manning.) (E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 300 4th Ave., N. Y. C. $2.75.)

Marie Manning, the original Beatrice Fairfax of the old New York Journal, writes with a warmth and sparkle which make her book easy reading. With a true newspaper woman's zest for people and events, she shares recollections of a rich and interesting career, writing in the same friendly, conversational style she might use if you dropped in to chat with her. These recollections cover a period of enormous changes in our national life. They include "big names" which Miss Manning enables the reader to see as persons rather than personages. They include also some highly amusing adventures which have lost nothing in this writer's telling.

* * *

Handbook for Army Wives and Mothers, by Catherine Redmond. (Infantry Journal, Penguin Books, Inc., 41 E. 28th St., N. Y. C. 25c.)

An Army wife or mother doubtless encounters many problems in military life—as in civilian life—for which no answer can be found in the book, but most of the occasions which she is likely to encounter seem well covered by this little handbook. In spots, it seems almost too elementary; yet it is obviously intended for real usefulness rather than entertainment, and the index makes it practical for reference.

* * *

Soy Cook Book, compiled and edited by Demetria M. Taylor. (Greenberg Publisher, Inc., 67 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. $1.50.)

We've been hearing a lot about soy beans, but our few pessimistic nibbles at various samples described as "soy bean" would never have persuaded us to go across the street to get some more. However, this book has convinced us that we have been overlooking something in not getting better acquainted with this versatile bean, the soy. Along with hundreds of tested recipes, the editor tells how to: bake with soy flour; cook with soy grits; use soy as meat stretcher; sprout soy beans; prepare soy beans. Most of the recipes sound tempting. Soy beans are plainly more than a duration food to tide us over the war. They appear to be a staple of the future, and a taste worth cultivating.

* * *

While Father's Away, the Actual Journal of Geoffrey and Mother. (The John Day Co., Inc. 2 W. 45th St., N. Y. C. $1.50.)

If this little book only gives to mothers the idea of jotting down for fathers who are away in service the day-to-day remarks of their original young offspring, it will have served a delightful purpose. There is nothing exciting about this record of the unself-conscious conversations of six-year-old Geoffrey with his mother—yet it comes to an end all too soon. The sympathetic reader will feel a measure of the joy awaiting the boy's father when he finds these pages catching him up on all the days he has missed with his young son.

All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

Merchant Marine Now Giant In Stature and Self-Respect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—America's merchant fleet, which in a few short years has emerged from a third-rate accumulation of rusty outmoded vessels to a position of undisputed leadership in the world, is only a part of the larger transition that has been taking place in the shipping scene in the United States.

Justified public recognition of the importance of the men who man the ships bridging home-front seaports with beachheads and front-line ports "over there" has effected a tremendous boost in the self-respect and ambition of the men who carry the arms, food, and men where they are needed.

Nowhere is the new feeling of urgency more apparent than at headquarters of the National Maritime Union of America's central hiring hall here, where, under contract with the War Shipping Administration for the duration, all crews assigned to freighters, tankers, and troop transports in the port of New York are assigned and cleared.

Quickened Activity

In the office of Walter Avellard, Chief Dispatcher, to which more than 130 shipping companies telephone their requests for crew members, there is a quickened acceptance of responsibility as crew assignments are relayed over a public-address system to men waiting their turn in the vast hiring hall. Endless lines of men appear at the windows of the room to have their papers checked, receive their assignments, and then prepare to board ship. They are quiet, earnest, determined.

This is something relatively new for merchant seamen, Fred "Tex" Stanley, veteran seaman, said today, when he was interviewed in the large recreation hall at the union's headquarters. Mr. Stanley has a junior-engineer rating and has been in and out of the merchant marine for 10 years. Significant development of morale in America's merchant fleet can be summarized in a brief highlighting of his experiences.

"I started in the merchant marine during the depression because I knew I'd have a job at least until we reached port," he said. "The ships were dirty, living quarters crowded, the crews discontented. My pay was $25 a month."

Conditions "on the beach" were as likely to corrode self-respect as those on board ship, he declared. The discredited marine of the merchant fleet in the prewar years resulted in a general discrediting of the men sailing it. Lack of decent shore rest facilities and wholesome entertainment while on leave added to the over-all picture.

Transition Seen

When war broke out in Spain, Mr. Stanley enlisted in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was captured by Franco troops, and imprisoned in Burgos in 1938. After his release and return to freedom, he re-entered the maritime service, and it was at this time that he was impressed by the transition that was taking place in the ships as well as in the men sailing them.

"Our beds had white sheets on them, not the kind of blue canvas coverings they used to have. We ate off china and drank water out of glasses. The enamel cups and plates had gone.

"The men had changed, too. They were younger, and they were a new variety. For the first time we had small libraries on board ship—the men would 'chip in' and buy books at the end of a voyage, maybe using a man's room or the messroom as the library."

America had not entered the war at that time, but already the merchant marine was coming to grips with submarine and air attack. Mr. Stanley was on a vessel at Singapore Straits Settlements, just before it fell. Another ship, this time at Suez in 1941, barely missed enemy bombs. This was the time of intense submarine warfare off the Atlantic Coast. Like most men in the merchant fleet, he has known what it is to see ships in a convoy go down. The men in the merchant fleet knew they were already in the war and prepared to act accordingly.

No-Strike Pledge

"We drafted a no-strike-for-the-duration pledge and kept it," he continued. "We cut down on shore leave, so that the most any man could have was 30 days, regardless of how long he had been at sea. We put a limit on the time a man could be 'on the beach' between ships. Men who violate regulations were referred to Selective Service."

Now, with submarines more fully under control, the men can concentrate upon carrying the vital materials to war to the newest invasion beachheads. They feel a fraternal affiliation with the men in the armed services. With even tankers carrying troops these days, they share the same room, the same water, the same hopes.

And, proud of their "no-strike" record, they are looking forward to continued close co-operation with the shipping industry in the post-war period. They know that labor-management-government co-operation alone has made possible top-schedule operation of the largest merchant fleet in the history of the world. They want this to continue.

In a resolution recently adopted by the National Council of the National Maritime Union, the post-war objectives of the revitalized American Merchant Marine were succinctly summarized as "harmonious labor relations, prevention of strikes and lockouts, fullest possible use of our merchant marine, and full employment and economic security for the seaman."

Meanwhile, until Europe and the Pacific have been fully liberated, the "bridge of ships" will continue to span the oceans of the world with cargoes of war.

Hull Denounces Reports Of South American Munich

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today attributed to designing persons a report coming out of Santiago, Chile, that Washington and London had in mind a South American Munich, to appease Argentina. He described the report as deliberiately false.

The Secretary was asked about the Santiago story, to the effect that some prominent Chilean Senators had expressed a conviction that Argentina's smaller neighbors, Chile and Uruguay, would be left to the fate of Austria and Czechoslovakia after recognition of the Argentine militarist regime by Britain and the United States.

Denouncing the report in a message sent to the State Department press room, Mr. Hull said this Government's policy of complete consultation and co-operation with each of the American republics supporting the Allied cause cannot be misunderstood by even the least informed person.

The Secretary stated that such deliberately false rumors about what Britain and the United States might attempt or even consider with respect to the Argentine situation are circulated by designing persons or agencies solely in the hope of arousing misunderstanding and suspicion among the American republics and thereby obstructing their joint prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hull scheduled a conference today with the British Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Sir David Victor Kelly, who is on his way back to London. Sir David was recalled from the Argentine capital shortly after American Ambassador Norman Armour was brought home.

Astor Estate Valued at $46,173,690 After Quarter Century of Litigation

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Almost a quarter of a century after his passing, the estate of William Waldorf Astor, was valued in an estate appraisal of $46,173,690 gross, against which State transfer taxes of $1,775,155, have been levied.

Filing of the appraisal concludes more than 20 years of Federal Court litigation on the question of Federal inheritance taxes, predicated upon two deeds of trusts set up by Lord Astor a few months before his passing in October, 1919. The Government claimed the deeds were made in contemplation of death. Final court determination that they were so established formed the basis for levying taxes—followed by New York State in fixing its tax. The Appraiser's Office said the amount finally determined was based on valuations existing at the time the American-born British peer passed on at his Kent County, England, estate, and was less than applied under current tax schedules.

The bulk of the estate, which was given a net value of $45,453,554, was in real property located in New York City. Deductions permitted for funeral, debts, and administrative costs were $630,135.

Under the terms of Lord Astor's deeds of trusts and under his American will, the property was left to his sons, Waldorf Astor and John Jacob Astor.

Wastepaper Price Increased $2 a Ton

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—To stimulate wastepaper collections, the Office of Price Administration July 17 increased the ceilings on loose paper sold by homes, offices and stores by $2 a ton.

Meanwhile, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, announced that Boy Scouts will begin a two-month campaign Aug. 1 to help overcome the nation's "No. 1 war material shortage—wastepaper."

The OPA authorized an increase of $5 a ton in the ceiling for baled paper in an effort to encourage dealers to pack the wastepaper properly for use in paper mills.

Tannenberg Victory Celebrated by Slavs

LONDON, July 18 (CBS)—On the 534th anniversary of the first battle of Tannenberg, "where a Slav army defeated the German invaders, representatives of all the Slav peoples met yesterday at Moscow," the British Radio reported.

"Greetings were sent to Marshal Stalin, Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, and Marshal Tito," the broadcast added.

(In 1410, the Teutonic Knights were utterly routed by their enemies the Poles and Lithuanians on the field of Tannenberg in East Prussia.)

Roosevelt Note Starts Stampede

Continued from Page 1

thought" about the Vice-Presidency, was more than they anticipated and all that was needed. This estimate of both the intention and the effect of the letter was not generally shared and it may be significant that even before it was made public last night, the Iowa delegation let it be known that its second choice was Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner.

Many Hats in Ring

There seems no reason to believe that the delegates are construing his letter any differently than the President expected and the construction they are putting on it is amply illustrated by the verdant flowering of some shy and some not-so-shy vice-presidential hopefuls in almost every nook and cranny of the convention headquarters hotel.

If Mr. Roosevelt wanted to narrow the field in behalf of Mr. Wallace, his action had the reverse reaction—and there are many who think Mr. Roosevelt is reading the news today—wherever he is—with no surprise, and perhaps with no disappointment.

As we said, Mr. McNutt's candidacy, which was so strong in 1940 that he had to plead not to be nominated in order that the President could have his way, gained lustre, but so did a score of others from Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey to Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Indiana.

The names of some of the others which were tossed into the boiling vice-presidential pot, either by themselves or by friends, included Associate Justice William O. Douglas, Ambassador John Winant, Speaker Sam Rayburn, Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Charles W. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the WPB, Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming—and two bell boys.

In the judgment of political writers and politicians alike the communication which Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Senator Jackson, Permanent Chairman of the Convention, from Hyde Park, N. Y., on July 14 and which Mr. Jackson released to the press last night, was the lightest conceivable indorsement which the President could give his controversial Vice-President—so light as to constitute, in the opinion of many, a deliberate dismissal. If it has any other effect on the convention, then it will prove that Mr. Wallace has a hidden political strength which no one knew existed.

Silent on Qualifications

Consider the fact that:

The letter cites only the most narrow, incidental, personal considerations in support of Mr. Wallace's already difficult cause. Thus it mentions that Mr. Roosevelt has been associated with him for a number of years, that he "likes" him, that he "respects" him and that he is "my personal friend." Not a very strong nominating speech.

The letter openly invites the delegates to weigh carefully the arguments against as well as for its vice-presidential choice—an unusually objective observation.

The letter emphasizes that Mr. Roosevelt does not want "in any way" to "dictate to the convention" and pointedly adds, "obviously the convention must do the deciding."

The letter refrained from specifying any special qualifications which Mr. Wallace might bring to his task in the next four years, such as his special knowledge of Latin America and wide contact with foreign leaders.

Finally, the letter advanced no arguments that Mr. Wallace would add political strength to the ticket and help keep the Democratic Party in office—the kind of argument, if effectively reasoned, which would be most persuasive of all.

Actually, this letter was less cordial and commendatory than most notes which Mr. Roosevelt writes to high government administrators who occasionally resign in a huff.

And it is all of these considerations put together which led many here to the conclusion that he is knowingly rejecting Mr. Wallace in the most delicate and decisive manner.

It is premature and futile to assay the consequent competition for the vice-presidential nomination which exists today. The proverbial hats are continuing to sail into the ring, but the biggest hats of all, at this writing, seem to bear the names of Jimmy Byrnes, Senator Barkley, and Senator Truman. There is a powerful lot of Byrnes talk. He is not proclaiming his candidacy but is quietly guiding his supporters to the most effective work and he will come out in the open if he sees more than a fair chance of winning. Senator Barkley always has been strong and is strong still, and Senator Truman continuously looms as the most logical compromise candidate against whom there seems to be the least objections and for whom there are many good arguments. Indiana is working for Mr. McNutt who must be counted well to the fore until the issue is foreclosed.

It's anybody's choice now. The President, in effect, said: "Fight it out yourselves," and that's what the boys are going to do. And how they love it.

Roosevelt's Letter

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Samuel Jackson (D) of Indiana concerning the Vice-Presidency, follows:

My Dear Senator Jackson:

In the light of the probability that you will be chosen as Permanent Chairman of the convention, and because I know that many rumors accompany all conventions, I am wholly willing to give you my own personal thought in regard to the selection of a candidate for Vice-President. I do this at this time because I expect to be away from Washington for the next few days.

The easiest way of putting it is this: I have been associated with Henry Wallace during his past four years as Vice-President, for eight years earlier while he was Secretary of Agriculture, and well before that. I like him and I respect him, and he is my personal friend. For these reasons, I personally would vote for his renomination if I were a delegate to the convention.

At the same time, I do not wish to appear in any way as dictating to the convention. Obviously the convention must do the deciding. And it should—and I am sure it will—give great consideration to the pros and cons of its choice.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Convention Poll

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—As delegation caucuses got under way in earnest today in an effort to settle on a running mate for President Roosevelt, Associated Press tabulations gave this tangible picture of the vice-presidential situation:

Pledged to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace: Iowa, 20; Minnesota, 24; Oregon, 14; Washington, 18. Total, 76.

Claimed for Mr. Wallace: California, 27 (out of 52); Colorado, 12; Delaware, 8; Florida, 18; Georgia, 26; Michigan, 38; Montana, 10; Pennsylvania, 72; Wisconsin, 26; District of Columbia, 6. Total, 243.

Grand total of pledged and claimed votes for Mr. Wallace, 319.

Needed for nomination, 589.

Pledged to James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Mississippi, 20.

This leaves a block of 837 votes in 35 states and the territories unpledged and unclaimed by any candidate.

Kentucky's 24 votes are pledged to Senator Alben W. Barkley if he permits his name to be offered. South Carolina's delegation, with 18 votes, decided to submit Mr. Byrnes' name for the vice-presidential nomination and it is assumed that bloc will go for him if his name is forwarded.

It also is assumed that Missouri's 32 convention votes would be for Senator Harry Truman should his name come before the convention.

G. O. P. Starts Drive To Get Women's Vote

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—A drive to win the women's vote for the Republican presidential ticket was announced yesterday by Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Brown of Dayton, Ohio, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee.

"Women want efficiency and far-sighted vision for the peace-writing and the postwar period, and the New York and Ohio governors (Dewey and Bricker) are equipped to give just that to their country," she said at a press conference in the Hotel Roosevelt. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, attended the meeting.

Mr. Brownell said he expected a number of women speakers would participate in the national campaign but added that the program has not yet been drawn.

Roosevelt Aids Ignore Rebel Threat

Continued from Page 1

Court decision permitting Negroes to vote in Texas primaries be condemned.

'Rump' Convention

A group favoring Mr. Roosevelt, and taking issue with the rest on the question of whether the electors must or must not vote for the Party nominee, had stalked off and held a "rump" convention and elected its own convention delegation.

"Rump" leaders are believed long since to have conceded the seating of the "regular" delegation. They feel, it is learned, that in the end most of the electors may have a "change of conscience" and vote for the Party nominee. They feel, anyway, that the Party's convention in September to ratify the choice of State officials in the primary July 22, can, and very well may, act to "rectify" its earlier action.

Liberties Union Charges 'Stalling' On Parole Appeal of Draft Objectors

NEW YORK, July 18—Personal appeals to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and President Roosevelt in an effort to effect the parole from prison of any substantial number of the 3,000 conscientious objectors committed during the war have thus far been of no avail, according to a report released by the American Civil Liberties Union here today.

The 3,000 are six times as many as were sentenced to prison in World War I, but the Union recalls that three times as many men have been drafted and that 1,800 of the 3,000 held are members of Jehovah's Witnesses, who demand recognition as ministers of the Gospel and who refuse even the civilian service offered.

In its report, the Union accuses the authorities of refusing to parole the "several hundred men eligible whose good faith has been demonstrated" in fear of "more extended public critcism of any greater liberality."

Besides the 3,000 men in prison classified as conscientious objectors, 6,000 men are working in civilian work camps, and an unknown number, estimated at 10,000, are serving in noncombatant positions in the Army, the report adds.

"Extensive activity" in Washington and in the courts by the Union's National Committee on Conscientious Objectors has so far failed to effect any modifications of the setup, the report states, warning that paroles "have gone at so slow a pace that the number of men committed has largely increased the prison population," which doubled during the last year.

Cases pending in the Federal courts on appeal challenge the legality of compulsory civilian work without pay, military direction by high Army officers at the head of Selective Service, and lack of provision for dependents of conscientious objectors.

ODT Asks Leaders To Help Cut Travel

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP) — In talks heard from coast to coast in radio studios only, three officials appealed to community leaders, July 18, to help the Office of Defense Transportation in its "Don't Travel" campaign.

The communtiy leaders gathered in NBC studios to hear the speeches over a "closed circuit."

Lieut. Gen. Brehun B. Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, and Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the ODT, spoke from Washington, and Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York spoke from New York.

Colonel Johnson said travel would be rationed only as a last resort and that the voluntary "stay home" proposal would be given every chance.

Postal Service in 1693

The first postal service in America was inaugurated on May 1, 1693, between Portsmouth, N. H., and Philadelphia.

Reporter-Candidate 'Sulks' As Nomination Hopes Fade

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Bascom N. Timmons, veteran Washington correspondent and latest candidate for Vice-President in the Democratic sweepstakes, was a little worried today.

"I think I've lost a little strength," he said.

This statement was made in an exclusive interview not copyrighted by the Texan who is seeking the office by sitting in the tent which he has erected in his hotel room just for sulking-in-a-tent purposes.

"At the 1940 Democratic convention I got one vote for the Vice-Presidency," he said. "The guy who voted for me was named Flanagan from Wisconsin.

"But he's not a delegate this year. I guess these things even out. President Roosevelt isn't quite as strong this time for Mr. Wallace as he was in 1940."

Mr. Timmons considers Vice-President Henry A. Wallace his main opponent, but will not lift one finger off his typerwiter—upon which he is busy beating out stories of the convention for his newspapers—to block the Iowan.

But Mr. Timmons thinks he has a scheme which should appeal to Democrats and Republicans alike. Claiming to be a second cousin of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican nominee for Vice-President, Mr. Timmons said:

"Now, if the Democrats nominate me, maybe cousin John will withdraw for the sake of family harmony. Then I could get the nomination on both tickets.

Mr. Timmons announced he had no platform. Told that all candidates have at least one platform, Mr. Timmons thought very hard for a second. Suddenly he said he had a platform which should appeal to everybody, and save him from argument.

"These," Mr. Timmons said, "are the things I'm against: The Johnstown flood, the Chicago fire, short skirts on hobby horses and a repetition of the Civil War."

New Army Fight Forecast On Nelson Reconversion Plan

Continued from Page 1

certain civilian goods. The second and third which become effective July 22 and July 29 permit manufacturers to build models of the items they expect to make in postwar years and order machines and tools in preparation for such production.

It is the fourth of Mr. Nelson's orders which does not become effective until Aug. 15 on which military men are expected to center their major offensive. It permits the resumption of civilian production where plants, material, and labor are available.

Before that date arrives, it is anticipated here that the military will call for a reconsideration of the order which again would hold it up. Mr. Nelson had planned at first that it go into effect the first of July but opposition from the military and from War Manpower Commission officials resulted in the postponement of the day it was to become effective.

The N. A. M. which expresses the views of a cross section of the nation's manufacturers sees in the coming controversy the renewal of the old battle for control of wartime production. The military, it says, has from the beginning of the defense effort tried to control all production.

N. A. M. Backs Nelson

As might be expected the N. A. M. supports Mr. Nelson's desire to have manufacturers prepare for civilian production. His orders, it says, are merely "the wind-up, not the delivery."

There was some evidence that the compromise arrived at last week even then did not sit well with the military. For even as it was being announced, the Army Service Forces listed lags in production for the first half of 1944. Heavy trucks, it said, are 22 per cent behind schedule, 150 mm. field guns 33 per cent; power generators, 24 per cent, air and transportable ground radio 35 per cent, cranes and shovels 9 per cent.

Mrs. Farley, Still for Dewey, Meets 'Vice-President' Ickes

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Mrs. James A. Farley arrived today for the Democratic convention, and said she still thinks she will vote for the Republican presidential nominee.

Mrs. Farley, wife of the former Postmaster General and former Democratic National Chairman, was asked whether there is any chance her presence here means that she had changed her mind about not supporting President Roosevelt.

"Not a chance," she said.

"And you will vote for Governor Dewey?" she was asked.

"Yes, sir," she said.

Mrs. Farley was here during the Republican convention and said then she would vote for its nominee if President Roosevelt ran again.

A few minutes after she walked into the lobby of the Blackstone Hotel this morning with her husband and son, James, Jr., who met her at the train, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes followed.

"Bess, meet Mr. Wallace," Mr. Farley said. Mrs. Farley and Mr. Ickes shook hands.

Mr. Ickes grinned at the reference to the Vice-President.

Mr. Ickes had no comment on the Vice-Presidential situation, nor on President Roosevelt's personal indorsement of Mr. Wallace.

Norton Boom

Continued from Page 1

tional elections this fall will be cast by the women of America.

"If women do not respond to this opportunity I shall be very sorry indeed that we were ever given the privilege to vote," Mrs. Norton remarked, not in support of her own vice-presidential candidacy but in an appeal to women to exert their maximum power in national affairs.

"The Democratic platform," she added in what she described as "out-of-school" remarks, "is going to be a very liberal one, particularly with regard to the foreign-policy plank because that's what women are intensely interested in. There are six women on the committee drafting the platform and that's why it will be brief.

"Twenty-six years ago we won the war but lost the peace. Partisan politics betrayed Wilson and we must not permit history to repeat itself. That is why we must elect a leader who understands European politics and will not sell us short."

Peter's Army Record Puzzles Draft Board

PHILADELPHIA, July 18 (AP)—Peter William Holly, Jr., 18, reported for draft registration yesterday. When told records showed he had registered June 30, 1942, and was in the armed forces, Peter explained: Before he turned 16, he registered for the draft, waited for induction, became impatient and enlisted.

He served in the North African campaign and had been promised a promotion when a letter from his mother to the War Department, explaining he was under age, ended his Army career last Oct. 12.

His draft board chairman said: "I don't know whether we can induct him. He's listed in the armed forces on our records and holds an honorable discharge."

2 Ammunition Ships Explode; Fatalities High

PORT CHICAGO, Calif., July 18 (AP)—Two Navy ammunition ships, exploding last night, killed from 200 to 650 men, injured hundreds of others, leveled the Port Chicago Depot dock area, and inflicted immense damage in war-booming Port Chicago, 35 miles from San Francisco.

One medium-sized cargo vessel being loaded went up at 10:19 p. m., Pacific war time. Seconds later a larger ship, moored nearby, was blown to bits when its explosives were set off.

The vessels, shattered into bits by the dual explosions, were identified by the Navy as the Quinault Victory of the United States Lines, a Victory ship, and the E. A. Bryan, operated by the Oliver J. Olson Lines.

Almost every house in the little town of Port Chicago—a village of 1,500—was wrecked. The blast was felt 50 miles away.

The Twelfth Naval District in San Francisco revised an earlier statement to say that both ships exploded instead of one, and said that two small Coast Guard vessels were sunk in the explosion-roiled waters of Suisun Bay, which branches east from San Francisco Bay.

The fatality toll estimates ranged upward from the Navy's official statement that "at least 200 to 250 Navy personnel and nine officers" were missing and presumed lost. This figure did not account for civilian seamen aboard the two destroyed ships.

Previously a Navy commander had estimated the fatalities at 650. Sheriff J. R. Thornton figured the toll at 300 fatalities and the injured at 1,000.

Hundreds Made Homeless By Mexican Volcano

MEXICO CITY, July 18 (AP)—Hundreds of men, women, and children, driven from their farms by the lava of Paricutin volcano, are begging in the streets of Uruapan and Galtzontsin, Gustavo Baz, Public Health Minister, said yesterday.

Dr. Baz has just returned from the Paricutin region, where he studied conditions on instructions from President Avila Camacho, to determine what relief measures are necessary. He said the lava continues covering fields and houses.

U. S. Housing Is Exempt From Local Legislation

PHILADELPHIA, July 18 (AP)—The Federal Public Housing Authority is not compelled to obey local building codes and regulations, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today in a case affecting the legality of the Government's entire war housing program in critical areas.

Judge John Biggs, Jr., handed down the decision upholding a ruling by District Judge J. Cullen Ganey in a case arising out of a FPHA project in Chester, Pa., involving construction of 150 temporary homes for Negro workers.

Judge Biggs pointed out that while the FPHA is entitled to disregard building regulations, it must avoid the construction of "unsafe dwellings or housing which may be deleterious to the health and welfare of a community."

The case carries a threat to the Government Emergency Housing Program on which more than $75,000,000 has already been spent for 500,000 units throughout the nation. Jurisdiction over construction by municipalities within their boundaries are also threatened. Representatives of many cities have intervened in both suits in opposition to the Government as "friends of the court."

In the dispute over the Chester project, James A. Devlin, Chester Building Inspector, took action last summer against the superintendent charging that he had failed to take out a permit and that the proposed dwellings were "insanitary" and "firetraps." The superintendent was arrested but later released.

The Government then sought an injunction to restrain the City from interfering with construction of the project. Chester officials, in defending the suit, were joined by other cities and by 500 residents and property owners in the area affected.

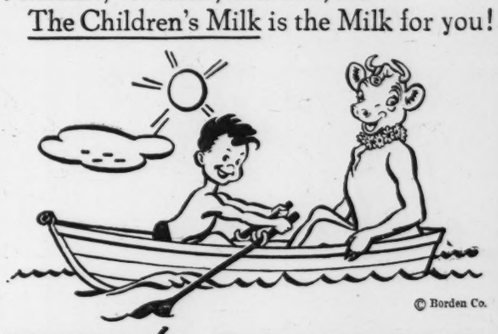
Yugoslavs Protest New Exile Government

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Resigning in protest against the new Yugoslav Government formed in London to support Marshal Josep Broz (Tito), four members of the Royal Yugoslav Consulate walked out of their headquarters here July 17.

Consul-General V. M. Vuikmirovich remained at his desk, refusing to follow the lead of the Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington, who resigned several days ago.

Those who left the consulate are Consul Voislav V. Mirkovitch and three secretaries, Milan B. Obradovich, Miss Ljubica Radonich, and Milos Voivodich.

Vitamins, vitamins, minerals, too—
The Children's Milk is the Milk for you!



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25 YEARS' PETROLEUM PROGRESS SINCE PEARL HARBOR

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The Home Forum

What Is Required?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To one who was pondering the possibility of being required to make great sacrifices in the cause of world-wide justice and freedom there came a healing message from the Biblical account of Abraham's experience with his son Isaac, found in the twenty-second chapter of Genesis.

Abraham loved his son very dearly, but, influenced perhaps by the religious practices prevalent at that time, he believed that he should offer him as a sacrifice to God. However, after the decision was made and he showed a willingness to give up that which was dearest to him on earth, there came a higher concept of God which showed him that this was not the sacrifice required of him. He had been willing to fulfill what he understood to be God's demands, and his obedience led to increased understanding. At the same time his faith in God's love liberated Isaac. Thus both gained a blessing.

Today many who are called upon to take up arms against the perpetrators of global aggression and tyranny may feel that they are making great sacrifices in a righteous cause. Let them remember that, as with Abraham, God requires of everyone obedience to his highest understanding of right, and a love of God, or good, which is above all selfish considerations. If the great goal of world-wide peace and justice is to be attained, the highest sacrifice of materiality, whatever form it take, will be required. We must meet the test which Christ Jesus so nobly met in the wilderness, and give up all self-ease, self-love, and self-seeking.

Love for God includes acknowledging God as the only creator, as the only power, and therefore as alone responsible for the life and welfare of His creation. God has not decreed that one should gain at the expense of another. "God is love," declared the Apostle John (I John 4:8). In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaption and bestowals." While we are conscious of the ever-presence of divine Love, we cannot fear for ourselves or for others.

* * *

What sacrifice is required of us today? Is it not to give up the false sense of sonship, the personal sense of responsibility or possession; to give up fear, which implies the absence of God; to give up the belief in the power or presence of envy, greed, hatred, and the like? We must replace these with true ideas of God—ideas which reflect universal and impartial love, unselfishness, justice, joy, and other Godlike qualities. These true ideas, emanating from divine Mind, are maintained by divine Principle, and forever express Life. These right ideas are not in matter, hence are not in danger. The real man, made in the image and likeness of God, is the embodiment of these ideas; and to the extent that we identify ourselves and our loved ones with the real man do we have the assurance of safety, of freedom, and of dominion.

God knows not evil; otherwise, He would be the creator of it, for there is only one creator. The understanding of God, which comes through spiritualized thinking, through individually expressed, Godlike thoughts and deeds, annihilates the belief in evil. The awful evidences of evil seem real only so long as they are indulged or believed in, but when forsaken they lose their seeming reality. The living Truth, not death, frees mankind and brings justice and brotherly love to light.

* * *

On page 25 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The material blood of Jesus was no more efficacious to cleanse from sin when it was shed upon 'the accursed tree,' than when it was flowing in his veins as he went daily about his Father's business." And she adds, "Jesus taught the way of Life by demonstration, that we may understand how this divine Principle heals the sick, casts out error, and triumphs over death."

Paul said (Romans 12:1), "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God." And he continued, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." This is the sacrifice, or offering, that is required of all of us. We must daily and hourly acknowledge the ever-presence and all-power of God; we must recognize that divine intelligence controls the universe; and, living up to our highest understanding of Truth, we must express universal, unselfed love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Honfleur: *A Linocut by Felix H. Eames*

Qu'est-ce que Dieu exige?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

Réfléchissant aux grands sacrifices qu'il lui faudrait probablement faire pour la cause de la justice et de la liberté humaines, une personne trouva dans l'histoire d'Abraham et de son fils, au chapitre vingt-deux de la Genèse, un message de guérison.

Abraham aimait tendrement Isaac; mais influencé peut-être par les coutumes religieuses de l'époque, il crut qu'il devait l'offrir en sacrifice à Dieu. Toutefois, lorsqu'il eut pris cette résolution, montrant qu'il était prêt à renoncer aux plus chères affections terrestres, un meilleur concept de Dieu lui fit voir que ce n'était point là le sacrifice qui lui était demandé. Il s'était mis en devoir de satisfaire, comme il le croyait, aux exigences de Dieu, et cette obéissance avait rendu possible une compréhension plus haute. En même temps, sa foi dans l'amour de Dieu put libérer Isaac. Ainsi tous deux obtinrent une bénédiction.

Aujourd'hui, parmi ceux qui doivent prendre les armes contre les suppôts de l'agression et de la tyrannie, beaucoup ont le sentiment qu'ils font pour la bonne cause des sacrifices immenses. Ils devraient se rappeler que Dieu exige de chacun ce qu'Il exigeait d'Abraham: l'obéissance à sa plus haute conception du droit, et un amour de Dieu, du bien, assez fort pour primer tous les mobiles égoïstes. La paix et la justice universelles représentent un grand but; pour y atteindre, il faudra sacrifier sans réserve la matérialité sous ses diverses formes. A l'instar du Christ Jésus, qui fit noblement face aux tentations et sortit victorieux de l'épreuve au désert, nous devons renoncer à la mollesse, à l'égoïsme, aux vues intéressées.

Aimer Dieu, c'est notamment reconnaître en Lui le seul créateur, l'unique pouvoir, Celui qui veille sur toute Sa création à laquelle Il assure la vie, le bonheur. Dieu n'a point décrété que les uns doivent s'agrandir aux dépens des autres. "Dieu est amour," déclare l'apôtre Jean (I Jean 4:8). Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons ce passage (p. 13): "L'Amour est impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispensations." Quand nous avons conscience du fait que le divin Amour est toujours présent, nous ne pouvons entretenir des craintes à l'égard de nous-mêmes ou d'autrui.

Aujourd'hui, quel sacrifice devons-nous faire? Sans doute faut-il renoncer au faux sens de filialité, au sens personnel des responsabilités et de la possession; renoncer à la crainte, qui suppose l'absence de Dieu; renoncer à la croyance que l'envie, l'ambition déréglée, la haine et d'autres erreurs puissent être présentes ou puissantes. Nous devons mettre à la place de ces choses les vraies idées de Dieu — idées reflétant toutes les qualités divines, par exemple la générosité, la justice, la joie, l'amour impartial, universel. Ces idées véritables émanent de l'Entendement divin; maintenues par le divin Principe, elles expriment à jamais la Vie. N'étant pas dans la matière, ces idées justes ne sont point en péril. Créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu, l'homme réel est la manifestation de ces idées; ainsi dans la mesure où nous identifions avec l'homme réel ceux que nous aimons et nous-mêmes, nous avons l'assurance de la sécurité, de la liberté, de la maîtrise.

Le mal est inconnu de Dieu; autrement, il faudrait que Dieu l'eût créé, car Il est le seul créateur. Ce qui annule la croyance au mal, c'est la compréhension de Dieu, acquise grâce à la conscience spiritualisée, grâce aux pensées et aux actes exprimant d'une manière individuelle la nature divine. Le mal et ses terribles indices ne paraissent réels que dans la mesure où l'on y croit, où l'on s'y laisse aller; mais lorsqu'on les abandonne, ils perdent leur apparente réalité. La Vérité vivante, et non la mort, libère le genre humain et met en lumière la justice, l'amour fraternel.

A la page 25 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Le sang matériel de Jésus n'était pas plus efficace à purifier du péché au moment où il fut versé sur le 'bois maudit,' que lorsqu'il coulait dans ses veines alors qu'il était occupé chaque jour des affaires de son Père." Puis elle ajoute: "Jésus enseigna le chemin de la Vie par la démonstration, afin que nous puissions comprendre comment ce Principe divin guérit les malades, chasse l'erreur, et triomphe de la mort."

Paul nous exhorte à offrir nos corps "en sacrifice vivant, saint, agréable à Dieu" (Romains 12:1). Au verset suivant, il nous dit: "Soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit, afin que vous discerniez quelle est la volonté de Dieu, qui est bonne, agréable et parfaite." Voilà l'offrande ou le sacrifice qui nous est demandé! Chaque jour, à chaque heure, nous devons reconnaître la présence constante, la toute-puissance de Dieu; nous devons savoir que l'intelligence divine gouverne l'univers; et mettant en pratique notre plus haute compréhension de la Vérité, nous devons exprimer un amour universel, désintéressé.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

Safekeeping

This color, streaming like a peacock's tail
Across the west, may in its fading write
A record old as time, though darkness veil
Its fan of iris with archaic night.
One burst of music, prodigally tossed
From some tall treetop when the dawn turns gold,
Never can be irrevocably lost,
Though leaves fall and the silence come, and cold.

Remembrance is a chamber honeycombed
With niches where the archivist has stored
Imperishable evenings, purple-domed,
And all resplendent days the years can hoard.
So, in our constant keeping has been placed
What cannot be forgotten or effaced.

Leslie Nelson Jennings

One simply cannot think of Honfleur and war as belonging in the same world. Crossing from Le Havre with its peacetime docks for the giant liners, the ferry plowing a cautious path between many smaller fisher-boats, one's first French town, Honfleur, seems to belong to the distant past and to possess the accumulated benignity of the centuries. Wars have, of course, fringed it close about; but then wars have gone and left no trace.

It begins with a sharply-cobbled quai and continues its unfoldment by way of tiled red roofs and clumps of the greenest trees until, at last, it ends upon the height where a little church perches and looks off to sea—a church in which the fisherfolk were accustomed to pray before setting forth on the day's business. Now and then a quaint, starched Norman headdress; more than occasionally an omelet such as only the French can turn to perfection; cool salt winds by night, warm sunshine by day—the whole world a delight to one having time to linger in it.

One need not know the precise corner of Honfleur which the artist discovered, when he crossed the bay to this delicious corner of France. It is characteristic. It is lovely. It is refreshing. It is enough to make one glad, realizing that wars pass and by and by the face of the land is inevitably restored.

Summer Song

Turn your hand to the field,
And the course of the furrow,

Hold straight the plow,
Like the ancient arrow,

Rest in the dusk,
In the cool of the willow,

Watching the grace
Of the South-flying swallow,

Then shunning the urge
That is bred in all men,

With your back to the wanderer,
Turn homeward again.

Kathryn Jean Ainsworth

One of Our Favorite Books

Some books are funny to some people, other books are funny to other people; and people who find the same books funny can enjoy the interplay of reference, and the subtle sympathy of laughter that gives companionship a special intimacy. Our family has ten great favorites. It doesn't particularly matter *why* we find them amusing. The important thing is that we have the most wonderful fun reading them, talking about them, and quoting from them. They prick up points of light in all sorts of ordinary happenings, and, by association, add a peculiar piquancy to our enjoyment of people. Every one of them is known as a child's book, not so much because its appeal is limited to children, as because children can so heartily enjoy it. . . .

Winnie-the-Pooh was the first of our favorite funny books that we read to our daughter, and it had a sort of delayed action that made it seem even funnier. She took it all quite seriously at first, listening with wide-eyed enchantment to all the ridiculous, adorable adventures of Pooh and Piglet, Rabbit, Kanga, Eeyore and Owl, and never laughing at all. Then one evening when we two were sitting quietly with our books in the living-room, we heard sounds of muffled laughter from upstairs. Curiosity got the better of us after a while, and we went up to ask what the joke was. Our five-year-old was sitting up in bed, with crimson cheeks and dancing eyes, almost speechless with mirth because she had suddenly thought of Pooh, stuck in the doorway of Rabbit's house, with Christopher Robin at the north end of him, reading a Sustaining Book "to help and comfort a Wedged Bear in Great Tightness," and Rabbit hanging his washing on the south end.

After that, when we read *Winnie-the-Pooh* or *The House at Pooh Corner*, she laughed just as much as we did, and to this day we cannot get through some of the stories without dissolving into helpless laughter. We have almost forgotten that there is such a word as "elephant"; an elephant to us is a Horrible Heffalump or a Herrible Hoffalump, or a Hellible Horralump or a Hoffable Hellerump. People move away uneasily when they meet us in zoos, because we go off into such gales of merriment and talk such a queer jargon. But we know what we mean. Anyone in our family who does a stupid thing is a Bear of No Brain at All; when our daughter went through a phase of patient resignation to being neglected and misunderstood, she was known as Eeyore. . . .

Not very long ago my daughter and her father were sitting side by side on the couch, reading *The House at Pooh Corner*, one waiting for the other at the foot of each page, and both chuckling happily. When they came to the end of a chapter our daughter looked up with a grin. "Are you reading a children's book, or am I reading a grown-up book?" she asked. "Both," said her father emphatically.—From "Bequest of Wings—A Family's Pleasures With Books," by Annis Duff. (New York: Viking.)

A Pair of Lemon-Colored Slippers

I was looking for an old pair of shoes to wear while I watered the garden—you see, the drought had become an embarrassment to humans as well as plants—when my hand grasped something pressed against the wall at the back of the cupboard. Something wrapped in tattered tissue paper as though it were precious, and yet I could not even remember its identity. So the garden waited for a few minutes.

With a dull swish of crinkled paper, out fell a pair of Moorish slippers with gold tooling on their toes—flat slippers and heelless, lemon-colored. Incidentally, not a color I usually affect. I asked myself where they had been bought, and when, and especially why? In fact, I sat down reflectively with those slippers in my lap; and, of course, it wasn't long until I patched it all together satisfactorily.

* * *

On one summer day in Paris, with green sunlight sifting down across the wide leaves of the plane trees I had gone with a friend a long journey in a bus. If ever I feel the desire to go again, I shall have to recover the district of the city and the number on the proper bus. For I have lost all details. I only know that I went to the Mosque which, no doubt, would be discoverable on a map of Paris. However, it is so much more amusing not to know precisely anything about it. Then the image stays—a bright inexplicable patch of real adventure dropped into the confusion of prosaic days. I had never even heard that there was a Mosque in Paris. Of course, I would like to go.

* * *

The little bus, all its windows lowered to the summer air, lurched and bounced its rubber tires over the cobbles. From Boulevard Montparnasse far, far, until we were moving along wide outlying streets where *bonnes* attended little children who rolled hoops and all the concierges, male and female, of the neighborhood congregated at the awning-shaded tables before the corner cafés. By this time, we were left solitary in the bus; but we managed to keep our places by clutching each other's arms to guard against the jostling of the motion and the slipperiness of the seats. When the bus drew up at the end of the line, we climbed out.

The next thing I seem to remember is drinking hot peppermint tea and eating strange, rather frightening frosted cakes in a café which had benches along its walls. What linked it to the Mosque I never knew, but it felt Oriental, more authentically so than any place I had ever been except Cordova in southern Spain. So I sipped without much satisfaction my peppermint tea and savored throughly this morsel of the Orient which had strayed as far as to Paris.

* * *

Beyond a low doorway was a strange little shop, where a dark young man spoke glib and idiomatic French while his delicate hands moved among his wares. There were many shelves, filled with leather goods: bookcovers, portfolios, bookmarks, waste-paper baskets, gloves and slippers. Blue, green, brown, lemon-yellow, as gay as the dyer dared make them. There were rare perfumes, too, and I bought a tiny vial of jasmine for a young girl I knew before I had decided on the lemon-yellow slippers.

Thus thinking back, I now thrust my feet into them and shuffled awkwardly about. I am afraid I had utterly forgotten my need to water the garden; so this may be the reason why not all my cherished rose-bushes are doing as well as I had hoped.

* * *

As with the Mosque in Paris, just so it is with many a city. Anywhere there are unimagined corners which one seldom finds, not even if one lives in the place. The Mosque in Paris. The Roman Bath, in London's Strand Lane. Boston's network of dark alleys which, my Grandfather used to contend, would lead a person all the way from the State House to the water-front if he were knowledgeable, without ever setting foot in a formal street. New York's East Broadway. Whoever, making boisterous journeys to New York to shop in Fifth Avenue and frequent the hotels and theaters, has ever heard of East Broadway? Probably I never would have, except for a long-ago friend who was children's librarian in one of the branches of the New York Public Library. I used to go there with her, wonderingly stepping into another world: Russian Jews with long black beards, shop signs in Yiddish, crowded sidewalks with barrows holding clothes for sale. Not New York at all, one might say.

A person who has traveled could go on and on like this endlessly. At least, he could if he were the writer, G. B. Stern. Say a white ivory elephant stands before her on a desk; it is enough. G. B. Stern is off on her high adventure and, if a reader accompanies her, he will wander far and with great fascination. For her a white ivory elephant, small and sophisticated; for me a pair of lemon-colored slippers. They suffice. We are both lost to the world of common things, concerned only with romance.

Margaret Williamson.

Their Music of the Sea

"Age cannot wither her nor custom stale her infinite variety" could have been spoken of the sea as well as a beautiful woman. For the poetry of the sea is as old as the memory of man. From Homer's "wine-dark sea" to the shuddering open fifths that begin "The Flying Dutchman" or Debussy's resplendent Dialogue of the Wind and the Sea, there must be as many descriptions as poets who knew the ocean.

The Hebrides Overture (or "Fingal's Cave" as it is also called) was inspired by Mendelssohn's trip to the Islands of the Hebrides off Scotland. A good part of the music came to him when he saw Fingal's Cave. It describes not only the great pillared vault itself but also the cries of the sea birds that inhabit it, the wail of the wind and the lonely waste of sea.

Mendelssohn's trip to the Hebrides was essentially sightseeing. Wagner's experience of the sea was terrifyingly in earnest. The trip across the North Sea which inspired "The Flying Dutchman" threatened to end in shipwreck and drowning all on board. For many reasons, Wagner's overture was bound to be different from Mendelssohn's. . . .

The sea which Rimsky-Korsakoff describes in the first movement of his "Scheherazade" is yet another: a sunlit, perfumed sea, colored like a jewel, traveled by legendary barks of the East. The story of the Sea and Sinbad's Ship is told by the Sultana Scheherazade, whose voice we hear in the high, florid notes of the solo violin. . . .

Rimsky-Korsakoff had known the sea as a young officer of the Russian Navy. Debussy knew and loved the sea off the coast of France. "You may not know," wrote Debussy once, "that I was intended for the fine career of a sailor, and that only the chance of life led me away from it. Nevertheless I still have a sincere passion for the ocean." The sea music of "Pelléas et Mélisande," his third nocturne, "Sirènes," "La Mer," and many passages in his letters all bear out his words.

"Here I am again," he wrote in 1906, the year after finishing "La Mer," "with my old friend, the sea; it is always endless and beautiful." . . .

"La Mer" consists of three symphonic sketches: "From Dawn till Noon on the Sea"; "Play of the Waves"; and "Dialogue of the Wind and the Sea." There would be little point in analyzing the score, even if that were possible and Debussy had not pronounced himself unalterably against it. First we have an impression of the immense resting power of the ocean at dawn. Gradually the waters awaken. A lazy wisp of foam is cast aloft. A simple two-toned figure from "Sirènes" is the starting point of a development of astonishing imagination and mastery. Debussy is less concerned with conventional melody than with the play of minute fragments of rhythm and tonality, ever changing reflections of sky, clouds and sunlight on his flashing, tossing orchestral sea. Toward the end, the depths themselves are set in motion with a brief but impressive chorale phrase, which is to return at the climax of the last movement.

In the "Play of the Waves" the ocean lashes itself into a sportive fury. Rainbow colorings appear and vanish in the fountains of spray.

A deep, threatening voice, as of approaching storm, opens the Dialogue of the Wind and the Sea. A shiver of anticipation runs through the orchestra; there is a swift gathering of forces and the tempest seems about to break. Instead, there is a sudden lull, and from afar we hear a nostalgic call, like the sirens of Debussy's imagination. The siren song is repeated and now it is answered by Tritons' horns; the clamor grows and the creatures of the deep hold high carnival. The chorale of the first movement returns in an exultant climax till at last a curious, unresolved harmony ends the never-ending tale of the sea.—From "Adventures in Symphonic Music," by Edward Downes. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Mountain Melilot

The white melilot streaks the roadside
with the fire of its bloom;
it penetrates the mountains' deepness,
and colors every shadow on the steep slopes.

D. S.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1944

Pioneers Urged to Drop Romantic Notions on Entering South America

Fall of Arezzo Opens Gateway To Gothic Line

Capture of road junction termed most important victory in Italy since Allies took Rome.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FIELD HEADQUARTERS, MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, July 18—The capture of Arezzo by Eighth Army troops is the most important occurrence in the Italian campaign since the occupation of Rome on June 5.

This road junction controls first-class routes leading to Florence 32 air miles northwest and to Pesaro and Fano, seaports on the Adriatic shore north of German-held Ancona. It upsets Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's plans for preventing the Allies from reaching the Nazis' Gothic Line before construction of this defense belt has been completed.

It was the German commander's key point in his plans for fighting a delaying action to hold the Allied attackers away from this zone as long as possible.

The eastern anchor of the Gothic Line is Rimini, whence the line runs west via Florence to Pisa on the Ligurian seaboard.

Three-Week Fight

Eighth Army troops have been fighting for three weeks to secure Arezzo in their drive from the southeast through difficult mountain country. Meanwhile, other Eighth Army units to their right have come up through Gubbio and Citta di Castello to straighten the Allied coast-to-coast line for its coming drive against the Gothic Line.

The importance the Germans attached to retaining Arezzo at the center of the road network is shown by the fact that they allotted four divisions for its defense.

Against such formidable resistance, the Eighth Army executed an outflanking movement of the type that has been so successful before at various places since the present Allied nonstop offensive in Italy began 67 days ago.

Italian patriot organizations are beginning to play a greater part in the Italian campaign as the armies move north and a group of them is reported to have captured a German gun battery two miles north of Arezzo.

Nazis Counterattack

Alive to the danger of the Allied advance toward Ancona, on the east coast, the Germans have been heavily counterattacking against the Poles in the Adriatic sector. They also have been heavily counterattacking at Poggibonsi, which was taken July 14th by the French, who are fighting on the right of the Fifth Army.

Eighth Army troops are now fanning out northwestward of Arezzo in the general direction of the area where the Germans have been stabilizing their delaying defense line three or four miles south of the Arno River. Here they have built an outer defense covering the Gothic Line, which follows the westward curve of the main Appenine heights.

American troops driving toward the Arno River and those now within four miles of Livorno in the western coastal area have been making further effective use of the 90-mm. mobile antiaircraft gun which they have been operating as a high-velocity field artillery piece since the days of Cassino.

It has been named "Baby Long Tom" and prisoners have told of the trouble it has caused Marshal Kesselring's formations. Some of these prisoners have emphasized the German manpower shortage in this theater, for they are men who had been reclassified and sent back into combat units after being graded unfit for front-line service.

The Livorno garrison is now threatened with being hemmed in by the Allied line curving northward from below this western seaport. The Americans have been taking the heights overlooking the city the same way Eighth Army troops did around Arezzo. British troops engaged in fighting there are cavalry and tank units, guardsmen, riflemen and Indian troops.

While the fall of Arezzo facilitates the Eighth Army advance, the Germans still are fighting stubbornly to gain the maximum time for the finishing touches to be put to the Gothic Line.

No Sudden Advance Looms

So there is no reason to expect a spectacular acceleration of the speed of the Allied advance.

At various points along the front, the Nazis have been counterattacking fiercely and bringing to bear concentrated artillery fire.

But although the Americans were obliged to withdraw a short distance in one sector, they regained the lost ground and pressure on the Germans is undiminished.

Powerful resistance is intermittent, as the Nazis alternate between making a stand and falling back to positions suitable for doing so again.

They are expected to hold out as long as they can on the other side of the Arno River in an effort to defer establishment of further bridgeheads.

Build-Up to Big Battle

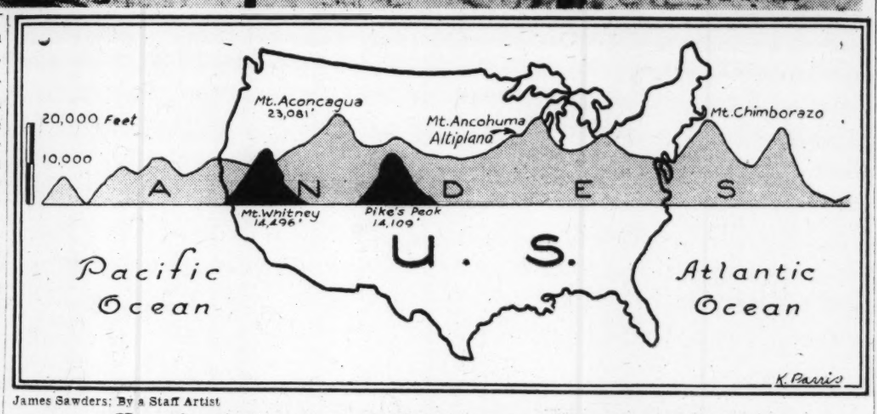
Then there may be expected the battle of the Gothic Line, with big strategic issues at stake.

Meanwhile, the Allies have been using their conclusive air superiority to hammer road and rail targets in northern Italy, paying particular attention to the Florence-Pisa line and the Adriatic coastal railways.

This continues the air plan designed to cut off the German armies from those in other parts of Europe and deny them essential supplies.

Other Allied tactical aircraft ranged over Yugoslavia and south France. On the night of July 16, strategic bombers attacked an oil refinery near Belgrade.

Italian-based aircraft have been playing a steadily increasing part in the Allies' strategic plan for reducing simultaneously the Luftwaffe's operational strength and factories and fuel supply centers on which its future depends.



James Sawders: By a Staff Artist

How South American Andes Compare With United States

If the 5,000-mile chain of the Andes could be lifted bodily and placed across the United States, the ridges would project 1,000 miles into the Atlantic on one side and 1,000 miles into the Pacific on the other. The level ground of the Altiplano, or High Plateau, of Bolivia would be higher than the highest United States peaks, as shown in the above map. Top: On the Transandean Railway from Santiago, Chile, to Mendoza in Argentina. This is the only railway to go straight across the Andes. Difficulties of construction explain why transportation is retarded along the entire length of South America on its western side.

British Crack Nazi Blockade to Sweden

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 18—Ships of the British Merchant Navy, manned by young crews and especially built for the task, have cracked the German blockade to reach Swedish ports, London Radio reported today.

"After a break of three and a half years, the red duster of the British Merchant Navy is again flying proudly in Swedish ports," the broadcast said. "For many months British ships have been maintaining a shuttle service across the North Sea to Sweden."

[The New York Herald Tribune in a copyrighted dispatch from London said that Swedish ball bearings formed an important part of the blockade runners' cargo. Roller bearings and special hard steel for tools also were carried.]

"It means running almost under the German guns of the Skagerrak," the broadcast said. "But our seamen bring back a valuable prize, in cargoes, and sometimes passengers. They can always count on a warm welcome in Sweden, and the British flag is cheered.

"Only one ship has failed to get through, the others have suffered neither damage nor casualties."

Eclipse of German Air Force Lovett Thinks Only Temporary

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — The German Air Force has been driven to a kind of desperate guerrilla aid warfare, Robert A. Lovett, Assistant War Secretary for Air said today, but may yet be able to return to full scale action as a first class war machine.

Stressing the recuperative power of German industry, Mr. Lovett told a press conference he was unable to understand "the amazing wave of reasonless optimism of some quarters back here."

"Some people ask me whether the war will be long or short," said Mr. Lovett, who has just returned from Britain and Normandy.

"I haven't the faintest idea, but I'm convinced it is going to be a darned sight longer than anybody back home, except the military command, thinks it is.

"I don't see anything breaking apart. I don't see a nonexistent German Air Force, but an air force working constantly to rebuild itself for a terrific fight."

He attributed the absence of German air opposition over the invasion beachhead to the cumulative effect of strategic bombing plus the "superb timing" of the shift of the strategic air forces' heavy bombers and fighters to assist the tactical air force in invasion preparation attacks beginning May 9.

"This business of establishing the beachhead," said Mr. Lovett, "was the first definite visible proof of the effects of strategic bombing, and I don't believe anyone at home really believed in his heart that it could be done—that we could go ashore without having the German Air Force lay a hand on us."

Mr. Lovett said that between May 9 and June 6, American air forces based in Britain carried out 68 attacks on marshalling yards and railway yards, attacked 32 German airdromes in Holland, Belgium and Germany, knocked out eight plants representing 54 per cent of Germany's synthetic oil capacity, kept up running attacks on the main enemy transportation and communications routes, and blocked off the invasion area by knocking out all railway bridges and some highway bridges leading to the area over the Seine and Loire Rivers.

Organization: Pattern for Progress

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

OTTAWA, July 25—Woolen garments, farm machinery, canned fish, and wheat will be among the items which Canada, as a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, will be expected to furnish the peoples liberated from the enemy—showing another facet of world relief plans.

The Future:

Lincoln Steffens once told a whimsically sardonic story about a philosopher and a visitor from Hades. The underworld emissary, it seems, challenged the philosopher to find a group of human beings who were employing a real and lasting truth for the benefit of mankind.

After a futile search of lower New York, the philosopher took his adversary for a ride uptown on the top of a Fifth Avenue bus. Suddenly the philosopher pointed to a small group of happy-faced men and women distributing alms to needy passers-by.

"There," cried the philosopher triumphantly, "those people certainly are making good use of a real and lasting truth—charity."

His companion reflected for a moment and then observed wryly, "So they are, but don't worry, they'll organize it."

Steffens, of course, was trying to point out that virtue and aim are not infrequently lost or destroyed in the meshes of united and formulatized activity. His story is a favorite of philosophical anarchists who contend that all organization, however well-intentioned, perforce must curtail the free development of the human spirit.

Organization Vital

As an academic principle, this may or may not have its merits, but few deny that properly conducted organizations are a vital need in the present condition of the world. If they do nothing else, they provide a pattern for progress.

That is why the multiplicity of organizations the United Nations have set up in the past three years have much more than wartime significance. Apart from their obvious usefulness as machinery of conflict, the innumerable inter-Allied agreements and pacts are, as Sigrid Arne of the Associated Press pointed out recently, the scaffolding on which the world order of the future is very likely to be built.

At the present moment, the United States is involved in nine major agreements which are related, either directly or indirectly, to postwar policy. Several other powers are signatories to even more.

Lend-Lease Pact

On Aug. 14, 1941, the United States and Great Britain affixed their seals to the Atlantic Charter, which pledged the two Allies to bring about "access on equal terms to trade and raw materials" for all nations, and to work for "improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security."

On Feb. 23, 1942, the Lend-Lease mutual-aid agreement, now extended to include 17 nations, was signed by the United States and Britain. In addition to its wartime provisions, this pact seeks to insure fair competition for postwar trade.

In May, 1943, 44 nations assembled at Hot Springs, Va., to tackle the major problem of feeding the world, both during the war and after.

On Nov. 1, 1943, the historic Moscow Pact was signed in the Soviet Capital by representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China. This milestone in Allied unity warned German war criminals that punishment awaited them, provided for the "Big Four" nations to confer with other countries on the regulation of armaments, and recognized "the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states."

Aid by UNRRA

From Nov. 12 to Dec. 1, 1943, representatives of 44 nations met in the United States and organized the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to feed, house, and otherwise aid peoples in the wake of the liberating Allied armies. Each nation agreed to contribute 1 per cent of its national income toward the establishment of a treasury of about $2,000,000,000.

From Nov. 22 to Nov. 26, 1943, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek conferred in Cairo. Besides mapping joint prosecution of the war, the three leaders agreed to co-operate after the conflict in stripping Japan of all ill-got gains.

From Nov. 28 to Dec. 1, 1943, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill consulted in Teheran with Premier Stalin. The tripartite agreement they reached was concerned mainly with the war, but it also pledged that in the postwar era, the United States, Britain, and Russia would "seek the co-operation of all nations whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression, and intolerance."

World Labor Charter

In April of this year, delegates from 43 nations assembled at the International Labor Organization's conference in Philadelphia and wrote a world labor charter for presentation to their various governments. This charter would require each member government to guarantee jobs, fair wages, and security to its nationals.

And on July 1, the United Nations Monetary Conference convened at Bretton Woods, N. H., to formulate an international trade program.

Thus, step by step, the exigencies of war have forced the United Nations to organize—organize for tasks beyond war.

U. S. Carries Out Soil Research in Andes

Heavy rains leach soils of eastern Andes and land erosion is quick to follow.

Uncensored South America
Twenty-sixth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM THE ANDES—One of the few reasonably thorough projects of soil research in South America has been carried through by the United States Department of Agriculture in the northern Andes.

Venezuela, north of the Orinoco River, and Western Ecuador have been surveyed by competent soil technicans including Hugh H. Bennett, now chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

A Colombian, Jorge Ancizar Sordo, has issued a brochure on the "Improvement of the Soils of Colombia and its Repercussions on Cattle Growing." This serves to fill in data on part of the Colombian area.

Peru, through its Agricultural Experiment Station in Tingo Maria on the Huallaga River, is increasing soil research that also extends to other parts of the country.

Andes Area

Leaving aside the three European Colonies in the Guianas, an arc begins at the Orinoco delta and curves in an almost geometric semicircle to the southern border of Peru where that country meets Chile.

Within that arc the Andes rise from sea-level in the Caribbean and swing around to Lake Titicaca, 12,500 feet high. There they drop almost straight south for slightly more than half of their 5,000-mile extent, before bending eastward to Tierra del Fuego at the continent's tip.

On a population map where concentrations of people are shown by dots that merge in black lines and masses, or barely fleck the white paper, it becomes quickly apparent that the northern Andes are one of the heavily settled areas in South America.

In contrast, the low-lying Orinoco and Amazon Basins thin out until the map might almost be that of some uninhabited planet.

All of the advanced cultures known to have existed in the northern part of South America sprang to flower along the valleys, plateaus, and ridges of this massive mountain homeland.

Ruins Tell Little

Nothing approaching the architecture of Cuzco and Machu Picchu, to mention only two examples, has ever been found among ruins of the tropical lowlands. Using materials at hand, the mountaineers have built with enduring rock, while the forest-dwellers have moved in the green exuberance of an ever-changing world where palm fronds and wood have not preserved their story.

Only at a few points, such as the island of Marajó in the mouth of the Amazon, have the wet tropics left relics to indicate more advanced stages of culture.

Otherwise, the Amazonian forest with its wandering rivers and rapid cycle of change wipes out even the high-water marks of human penetration unless towns are kept up by continuous habitation from century to century.

As for temples or other ruins of the kind discovered in the Mayan country of Yucatan or overgrown by the jungles of Burma, Amazonia has yet to bring them to light, if any exist.

With a persistence that could not be explained by some passing breeze of human whims, pioneers have gravitated during the centuries to highlands of the Andes. After nearly half a millennium of European colonization, the mountains remain the seat of civilization and culture in the whole northwestern half of South America.

Program Outlined

We have seen some of the reasons in earlier articles on difficulties inherent in the Amazon and Orinoco valleys. Rounding out this report on the resources and possibilities of South America, we turn to the Andes, and then will move east and south to cover the continent in as great detail as is possible in this wartime series.

What, then, do the Andes offer in terms of opportunities for modern pioneers?

Anyone who has flown or ridden or hiked through the Andes region can see at a glance that food production and transport face difficulties equalled only in similar mountain chains.

Mineral production, while difficult, has from earliest times poured down from the Andes to swell treasure chests of Indian chieftains, Spanish courts, and modern capitalists.

Suppose you were not in any of those favored groups or anything like them. Suppose you lived on Chestnut Street and had been studying Spanish ever since last winter so you could go to South America after the war. Would this part of the Andes attract you?

Information Important

No one could answer that question except the one whose future might depend on making a right decision. But someone else who has repeatedly gone into the area can build up a composite picture from several trips over a period of years. That at least clears away some hazes of romantic notions or unfounded misgivings that might paint the picture either too bright or too dark.

It is just after sunrise on the Caribbean. Our ship points straight toward a jagged, lavender backdrop of mountains. The whole mass of the Venezuelan and Colombian Andes has been compressed into a flat stage setting at the edge of the early morning sea.

How deceptive is this appearance becomes quickly evident as the rising sun picks out rugged ridges and gleams afar on the never-melting snows of peaks 20,000 feet high.

At the eastern end of the arc, opposite the British island of Trinidad, fairly low ranges rise. Slopes covered with dense tropical foliage alternate with stark rock. This strange misplaced desert is as forbidding as some home of dinosaurs fanned by blow-torches. The same tropical sun beats down, but pranks of wind cause a ridge sometimes to be forested on one side and burned crisp on the other.

Traveler Conditioned

This introduction to violent contrasts serves to condition the traveler for others he encounters as he moves westward and south along the Andes.

Everything is big. To compare the Andes ridge-line with the United States we would have to start in the Atlantic Ocean 1,000 miles offshore from New York. Then we would rise rather soon to 20,000 feet in the Santa Marta Mountains of eastern Colombia, level off in the central massif of Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina, with peaks up to 23,000 feet, drop down gradually and at length reach the Straits of Magellan. That would be the same distance as though we ended 1,000 miles offshore from San Francisco in the Pacific Ocean.

In mid-course we would have been walking on a level plateau higher than all the peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Pikes Peak and the others would only serve for underpinning of the floor on which most Bolivians and many Peruvians live and work. For them, the mountains begin at this high level, and go on up.

Seek Lower Slopes

In such a setting, human habitation necessarily seeks the lower slopes and the valleys. Of all the northern Andes countries, Colombia is most favored with valleys of moderate altitude—4,000 to 8,000 feet, pockets of reasonably fertile soil, and pleasant climate. Quite naturally such valleys long ago were sought out and populated almost to capacity, until new developments occur.

Other valleys appear at intervals along the entire chain, but their total of arable land at altitudes where most people would want to settle is as pencil marks on an axe-handle.

Earliest inhabitants of these mountains sought to stretch the soil to cover food needs of their communities. Stone terrace walls may still be seen—some of them intact and in use—where the Incas and peoples before them pushed their farming up the steep slopes of barren ridges. Soil and water were gathered and husbanded.

It is a less-than-complimentary phase of present farming methods that today's governments have not proved as foresighted as the Incas.'

Dropping down by car from Cerro de Pasco in Peru on the way to Huancuo and Tingo Maria, one finds it not unusual to be stopped by sudden freshets.

Deluge From Ridges

No rain is falling on the road, or in sight, but from the high ridges roars a deluge that has filled every gully.

Great boulders crash along in the flood. The rubble of rocks and gravel quickly covers hundreds of yards of the road.

Emergency crews stand by to clear a way when the water has subsided sufficiently.

In this part of Peru such things are recent, and could have been avoided in large measure. The steep slopes have been stripped of their natural forest and other cover. In a zone of heavy rain, the ensuing erosion has been devastating.

These conditions occur on the famous road from Lima to Pucalpa on the Upper Ucayali River, where river steamers set forth down the Amazon network to the Atlantic nearly 3,000 miles distant. The road has been open to traffic all the way only for a short time.

On this road rest Peru's hopes for opening a large part of its tropical hinterland. Tingo Maria is an important center of agricultural research. At an altitude of some 2,300 feet, it is in land typical of the lower eastern foothills of the Andes.

Remote Region

This belt of forested hills and valleys forms a transition between the jungled lowlands and the barren peaks. It is still one of the most remote regions in the world, although throughout most of its length it lies only about 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

In that narrow strip rises one of the world's most formidable mountain barriers. The road to Tingo Maria crosses a pass in the neighborhood of 15,000 feet high.

Soils of the eastern Andes region are generally not as rich as might be expected. The heavy rains leach them. When the cover is cut, erosion quickly digs gullies.

The northern end of the zone, in Venezuela, was found by mission of 1940 to have promising strips. Much of the soil would not produce enough to overcome transportation costs. An extensive report was put out by the Soil Conservation Service at Washington in 1942.

In an earlier survey, Mr. Bennett found one belt of soil on the Pacific side of the Andes that filled him with enthusiasm. It is in the Guayas River valley of Ecuador. This land is already largely planted to cocoa, but could be put to more intensive uses.

After 10 years of research on Colombian soils, Señor Ancizar Sordo found general deficiencies of phosphorus and calcium.

So while the northern Andes have some food prospects through careful development, minerals are still their major reliance.

Broad Study of Andes

Inter-American co-operation in the development of South America has reached a high degree of effectiveness in the Andes, where the governments of both continents have surveyed agriculture and mining as well as trade possibilities.

Today's article in the series by this newspaper's specialist on Latin American affairs tells of the organization and fruitage of the surveys particularly in regard to soil.

While northern sections have some prospects for food production, minerals main factor.

London Editorial Sees 'Monty, M. P.'

LONDON, July 18 (AP) — The London Daily Mirror boosted Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery as a possible candidate for Parliament after the war in its lead editorial today entitled "Monty, M. P.?"

"There is some ground for believing that the General does cherish political ambitions and we agree with those who are hoping that eventually he will stand for Parliament," the editorial said. "It is easy to imagine his becoming an outstanding figure in Commons."

Britain Is to Draft Sailors Into Army

By the Associated Press

London, July 18

The British War Cabinet has authorized the Army to draft substantial numbers of Royal Navy personnel to replenish invasion-depleted land units, it was announced today.

The first requisitions will be made upon shore naval stations and warships undergoing long repairs.

Naval circles said Navy casualties have been relatively light and that the Navy is so well manned there are men to spare.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62	62	62	— 1/4
Adams Exp .15e	3	12 3/4	12 3/4	12 3/4	+ 1/8
Adams-Millis 1/2e	1	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	— 1/8
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23	23	23	— 1/4
Air Reduction 1a	8	42 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	—1
Alaska Juneau	42	7 1/8	6 7/8	7	— 1/8
Alleghany Corp	138	3	2 3/4	2 3/4	— 1/4
Alleghany pf	37	3 3/8	3 2 3/4	3 2 7/8	— 7/8
Alleg pr pf	1	57	57	57	+ 1/4
Alleg LudStl .70e	15	28 1/4	27 3/4	27 1/2	— 3/4
Allen Indust 3/4g	3	13 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/8	— 1/8
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	150 1/2	149 1/4	149 3/4	—1 1/4
Allied Mills 2e	7	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2	— 1/4
Allied Strs 1	30	21 3/8	20 3/8	20 1/4	—1 1/8
Allied Strs pf 5	2	102	102	102	
Allis Ch Mfg 1/2e	15	38 7/8	38 1/2	38 1/2	— 3/8
Alpha P Cem 1/2e	7	22 1/2	21 5/8	21 5/8	— 7/8
Amal Lea	6	3 1/4	3 5/8	3 3/4	
Amerada Pet 2 1/4e	19	109 1/4	109	109	— 3/4
Am AgChDel 1.20	7	29 1/4	29	29	
Am Airlines 1 1/2g	14	74 1/4	72 1/2	73 1/4	— 1/4
Am Bk Note .60e	11	22	21 3/4	21 1/2	— 1/2
Am Bank N pf 3 †	20	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Bosch 1/2e	7	17 7/8	17 1/2	17 1/2	
Am Brake Sh 3/4e	3	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4	— 1/4
Am Cable & Rad	106	13 3/8	13 1/8	13 3/8	
Am Can 3	1	91	91	91	—1
Am Car&Fdy 4g	56	41	39 3/4	40 1/2	+ 3/8
Am Car&F pf 3 1/2e	3	80 1/2	8	80 1/4	— 1/4
Am Chain & C 2	7	21 1/8	20 3/4	20 3/4	— 1/4
Am Chicle 4a †	30	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 1/2	— 3/4
Am Crystal Sugar	2	17 3/8	17	17	— 1/2
Am Distil	5	27 1/2	26 1/4	27 1/2	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	8	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 1/2	— 1/4
Am European 1/4e	2	10	10	10	+ 1/8
Am Export L 2	6	27	26 3/4	26 3/4	— 1/4
Am & For Pow	19	4 1/8	4	4 1/8	+ 1/8
Am&FP $6 pf 3k	3	83 1/2	83	83	
Am&FPS7pf3 1/2k	5	92 1/2	91 7/8	92 1/2	+ 1/2
Am&FP 2pf	12	21 3/8	21	21 1/2	+ 3/8
Am Haw SS 1 1/2e	3	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2	— 1/4
Am Hide & Leath	14	5 1/8	4 7/8	5	— 1/8
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	— 1/2
Am Home Pr 2.40	s1	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	—1 1/4
Am Ice	7	6 7/8	6 3/4	6 3/4	— 1/4
Am Internat .20e	2	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	— 1/4
Am Invest III .60	2	8 3/8	8 3/4	8 1/4	— 1/2
Am Locomotive 1/2e	50	19	18 1/4	18 7/8	— 1/8
Am Locom pf 7	2	92 1/4	92	92	—1
Am M&Fdy .80	2	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	+ 1/4
Am M&Met 1/2e	4	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	— 1/4
Am Metal 1/2e	11	25 1/8	24 1/4	24 1/4	— 3/4
Am Metal pf 6 †	80	123	123	123	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	7	37	36 3/4	37	+ 1/4
Am Pow & Lt	6	27 1/8	26 3/4	27 1/8	+ 3/8
Am P&L S6 pf	18	51 1/2	50	50 5/8	— 1/2
Am P&L $5 pf	18	47 1/2	46 1/8	46 5/8	— 5/8
Am Rad&StS .20e	70	11 5/8	11 1/4	11 5/8	— 1/8
Am R Mill .40e	46	16 1/4	15 5/8	15 7/8	— 1/2
Am RollMpf4 1/2	250	74 5/8	73 3/4	73 3/4	—1
Am SafetyRaz 1/2e	1	17 5/8	17 5/8	17 5/8	— 3/8
Am Seating	1	16 7/8	16 7/8	16 7/8	— 1/8
Am Sh Bldg 2e	†370	30 1/4	29 7/8	30	
Am Smelt & R 2	11	42	41 5/8	41 7/8	— 1/4
Am Smelt&Rpf7	†170	159	159	159	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	92	25 7/8	25	25 1/2	— 1/2
Am Stores 3/4e	4	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4	+ 3/8
Am Stove .90e	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
Am Sug Ref 2e	8	44 3/4	44	44	— 3/4
Am Sugar pf 7	3	128	127	127	— 1/4
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	— 1/4
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	163	162 1/2	162 5/8	— 1/8
Am Tob B 3a	3	74	74	74	— 3/4
Am Tob pf 6	†120	149 3/4	149 1/2	149 3/4	— 3/4
Am Type Fdrs 1/2e	20	12 7/8	12	12 3/4	— 1/8
Am Viscose 1 1/2e	8	46 1/2	45 3/4	46	—1
Am Viscose pf 5	2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	— 1/4
Am Wat Wks	60	8 3/8	8	8 3/8	— 1/8
An W W 1 pf 6	1	96	96	96	
An Woolen	8	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	— 1/8
Am Wool pf 4k	1	86	84	84	—2
A Zinc L & S	22	5 1/4	4 7/8	5 1/4	+ 3/8
Anaconda Co 1e	38	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 5/8	— 1/2
AnaconiW&C 1.50e	†100	33 3/4	32 3/8	32 3/4	— 1/8
Anchor H-G .30e	5	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	— 1/4
Andes Copper 1/2e	2	11 1/8	11	11	— 7/8
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	— 5/8
Armour & Co	27	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	— 1/4
Arm&Co prof 4 1/2k	3	93 7/8	93	93	— 3/4
Armour & Co pf 7	20	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	—1 1/2
Armstrong Cork 1/2e	2	43 3/4	43 5/8	43 3/4	+ 1/2
Arnold Const 1/2	3	12 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	— 1/2
Artloom Corp .20e	3	11 7/8	11 3/4	11 7/8	— 1/8
Assd DryGoods 3.4e	16	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 3/4	— 1/8
Atch T&SF 4 1/2e	21	70	69 1/2	69 3/4	
Atch T & S pf 5	1	94 7/8	94 7/8	94 7/8	—1 1/8
Atl Coast L 1 1/2e	16	40 3/4	39	39 7/8	— 5/8
Atl Refining 1/2e	14	31 1/8	30 1/4	30 3/4	+ 3/8
Atlas Corp 1/4e	1	14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	
Atlas Powd 1/2e	†150	60	59 7/8	60	— 1/4
Aust Nichols	6	11 1/2	11 3/8	11 3/8	— 1/8
Aviation Corp. 10e	110	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	
B					
Bald Loco ct 3/4e	61	22 1/4	21 5/8	22 1/4	— 1/4
Balt & Ohio	96	9	8 3/8	9	1/4
Balt & Ohio pf	40	17	16 1/4	16 7/8	— 1/8
Bangor & Ar	7	12 3/8	12 1/8	12 1/4	+ 1/8
Ban&A pf 6 1/4k	†90	63	62 1/2	62 1/2	—1 1/2
Barber Asph	2	24	23 3/4	23 3/4	— 1/4
Barker Bros 1/4e	1	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	—1
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17	16 3/4	16 3/4	— 1/8
Bath Ir Wks 3e	13	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 5/8	— 1/8
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	34 3/8	34 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/8
Best & Co 1.60a	3	39 1/2	39 1/8	39 1/8	— 1/2
Beech Airc 1g	16	9 3/8	9 3/8	9 1/2	— 1/8
Belding-Hem .80	2	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/8	— 3/8
Bell Airc 1e	9	12 3/8	12 1/4	12 1/2	+ 3/8
Bendix Aviat 1 1/2e	18	41 1/4	40 7/8	41	— 1/4
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	
Best Foods 1e	12	19 7/8	19 1/4	19 3/8	— 1/8
Beth Steel 3e	29	63 1/2	62 5/8	63 3/8	— 5/8
Beth Steel pf 7		126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	
Black&Decker 1.60	5	21 1/8	21	21	— 1/2
Blaw-Knox .30e	17	10 1/2	10	10	— 1/4
Bliss&Laugh 3/4e	2	20	20	20	— 3/4
Boeing Airplane 1e	9	14 1/2	14 3/8	14 3/8	— 1/8
BohmAl&Br 1 1/2e	7	52 1/2	52	52	— 1/2
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	94	94	94	+ 1/2
Bond Strs 2	2	41	41	41	—1
Borden Co .80e	8	32 5/8	32 3/8	32 5/8	— 1/8
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 1/4	
Boston & Maine	2	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	— 1/8
Bower RollBear 1e	2	40	40	40	—2
Braniff Airw .60	13	16 3/4	15 1/2	16 1/2	
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51 5/8	51 5/8	51 5/8	
Bridgeport Br 1	17	12	11 3/4	11 7/8	— 1/8
Briggs Mfg 2	14	36 5/8	36	36 3/8	— 1/4
Briggs & Strat 3	1	49	49	49	—1
Bristol-Mvers 1e	1	47	47	47	
Bklyn Un Gas 1 1/4e	2	20 1/2	20 3/8	20 3/8	— 1/8
Brown Shoe 2	1	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	— 1/2
Brunswick-Bal 1/2e	2	21 7/8	21 7/8	21 7/8	— 1/8
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	19	10 7/8	10 1/2	10 5/8	— 1/8
Budd Mfg	167	11 1/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	— 1/4
Budd Mfg pf	† 30	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	+ 1/2
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 80	69	68 1/4	68 1/4	— 7/8
Budd Wheel 3/4e	48	10 1/4	9 5/8	9 7/8	— 3/8
Buffalo Forge .90e	1	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
Bullard Co 3/2e	8	19	18 3/4	19	+ 3/8
Bulova Watch 2	1	41	41	41	— 3/8
Burling Mills .80e	8	32 3/8	31 1/2	31 1/2	—1 1/4
Burr AdMach .40e	24	15 1/4	14 7/8	14 7/8	— 1/4
Bush Term 3/4e	21	6 1/8	5 7/8	6	— 1/4
Bush TB pf 2 1/4k	† 60	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4	— 1/4
Butler Bros .30e	13	12 3/8	12	12	— 3/8
Butler Br pf 1 1/2	1	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	— 1/4
Butte C & Z 3/4g	10	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 5/8	
Byers AM Co 3/4e	3	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	
Byron Jackson 1/2e	1	23	23	23	— 1/4
C					
Calif Pack 1 1/2	4	29 3/4	29 3/8	29 3/8	+ 3/8
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	— 1/8
Calumet&Hec .40e	12	6 7/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	— 3/8
Campbell Wy 1/2e	5	20 1/2	19 7/8	19 7/8	— 1/2
Can Dry GAle 1/2e	8	29	28 1/2	28 5/8	— 3/8
Canad Pacific 1 1/2e	87	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4	— 1/8
Capital Adm A	2	9	9	9	— 3/8
Cap Adm pf 3	† 50	50	50	50	
Carb C & O 5	† 90	111 3/4	111	111 3/4	—1
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	— 1/4
Case JI Co 3/4e	8	37	36 1/2	36 5/8	— 5/8
Caterpil Tractor 3	8	51 3/4	51	51 1/2	— 3/4
Celanese Cp 1-35f	13	26 1/8	35 1/4	25 1/4	— 3/4
Celanese 1stpf 4 3/4	6	99	98 1/2	99	
Celotex Corp 1/2	20	14 1/2	14	14 3/8	+ 1/8
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 50	18 3/8	18	18 1/8	— 3/8
Cent Aguirre 1 1/2	9	22 3/4	22	22 1/8	— 1/4
Cent Foundry	17	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8	+ 1/8
Cent R R N J	5	10 1/2	10	10	— 3/4
Cent VioletaS1 1/2e	2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	— 3/8
CenturyRibM .10e	1	10	10	10	— 3/8
Cerro de Pas 2 1/4e	6	35 3/8	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Certain-teed Prod	296	8 5/8	7	7 1/2	— 5/8
Certain-teedDpf	†6440	110	99	101	—3 1/2
Chain Belt 3/4e	2	19 1/8	19 1/8	19 1/8	+ 1/8
Champ P&F pf6 †	50	113	113	113	—1
Checker Cab	5	42	41 1/8	42	—1
Ches Corp Va .80	1	12 7/8	12 7/8	12 7/8	
Ches & Ohio 3	25	46 7/8	46 1/2	46 3/4	
Chi & E III 2/3g	5	7 1/2	7 1/8	7 1/8	+ 3/8
Chi & E III A 1e	9	16	15 1/2	15 7/8	— 1/8
Chi Grt West	5	6 5/8	6 1/4	6 1/4	— 3/8
Chi Grt Wpf 1 3/4k	3	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	— 5/8
Chi Mall Or .30e	4	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 3/4
Chi No West	43	28	27 1/2	27 1/2	— 3/4
Chi No West pf	81	63 1/2	61 5/8	62 7/8	+ 1/4
Chi Pneu Tool 2	21	19 7/8	19 3/8	19 7/8	+ 3/8
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	4	45	45	45	— 1/2
Childs Co	2	27 8	27 8	27 8	

Today's sales (est.)	**1,400,000**
Previous day's sales	**1,482,440**
1944 volume to date	**148,802,212**
1943 volume to date	**184,932,750**

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chrysler Corp 1 3/4e	30	55	53 3/4	54 1/4	— 3/4
City I&F 1.20	7	22 1/2	22 1/8	22 3/8	— 1/4
City I&F pf6 1/2	†280	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	
City Stores	7	9 5/8	9 3/4	9 5/8	
Clark Equip 1 1/2e	1	45	45	45	—2
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	44 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	+ 3/8
Clev G B pf 5	† 10	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	— 1/2
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	— 1/2
Cluett Peab 1e	3	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/4	— 3/8
Cluett Pea pf 7	† 20	150	150	150	
Coca-Cola 3a	4	135 1/2	135	135	— 1/2
Coca-Cola A 3	† 80	59 3/4	59 5/8	59 5/8	+ 1/8
Colgate-Plm 1/2a	8	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	— 3/8
Collins & Aik 1/2e	14	34	33	33 5/8	—1 1/8
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	18 1/2	18 1/8	18 1/2	
Col & South †	30	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4	— 1/4
Col & South 2pf †	60	20	20	20	
ColumB'castA.80e	3	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	
ColumB'castB.80e	1	32 3/8	32 1/8	32 3/8	— 3/8
Colum G&E .10e	49	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 1/4	— 1/8
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	10	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	+ 1/2
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	82	82	82	
Coml Carbon 4	3	91	91	91	+ 1/2
Coml Credit 2	4	42 1/8	42 1/8	42	
Coml Cred pf 4 1/4	1	106	106	106	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	7	49 1/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	— 5/8
Coml Solvents .30e	21	17 1/8	16 7/8	16 7/8	— 3/8
Com Ed 1.40	26	26 3/8	26 1/4	26 1/4	
Com'wlth&South	131	1 1/8	1	1 1/8	
Com & So pf 2 1/2k	3	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/2	
Conde Nast 1/2e	1	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 1/4
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	27	26 3/8	26 3/8	— 3/8
Consol Cigpf 4 3/4	† 10	97	97	97	
Consol'n Coal	9	16	15 3/4	15 7/8	— 1/8
ConsumP pf 4 1/2	†130	106	105	106	
Container Corp 1.40	4	26	26	26	— 1/4
Cont Bak 1/2e	5	9	8 7/8	8 7/8	+ 1/8
Cont Can 1/2e	31	41 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/8	—1 1/8
Cont Diam F .30e	4	12 3/8	12	12 1/4	+ 3/8
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	
Cont Motors .30e	87	7 3/8	7 1/4	7 3/8	— 1/8
Cont Oil Del .60e	11	31 3/4	31 1/8	31 1/2	+ 1/2
Cont Steel 1 3/2e	1	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	
Cooper Bess 1	13	17 1/2	17	17	
Cooper Bess pf 3	† 20	45 7/8	45 7/8	45 7/8	+ 7/8
CopperweldStl .80	8	13 1/4	12 3/4	12 3/4	— 1/4
Corn'wdSt pf 2 1/2	† 10	51	51	51	
Corn Exch 2.40	†300	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	— 3/8
Corn Prod 2.60	11	59	58 3/4	58 3/4	—1
Cornell-D E .40e	16	23 3/4	23	23 1/2	+ 3/4
Coty Inc .15e	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 3/4	
Coty Inc Intrna	†8.00	37	33	37	+ 1/4
Crane Co 1	28	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 3/4	— 1/4
Crane Co pf 5	†100	108 1/4	108	108	
Cream of Wh 1 1/2	2	25 3/8	25	25 3/8	+ 3/8
Crosley Corp 1/2e	13	22 1/2	21 3/4	21 3/4	— 1/2
Crown Cork 1/2e	4	37	36 3/8	36 1/2	— 7/8
Crown Zeller 1	8	18 7/8	18 1/4	18 3/8	— 1/4
Crown Zel pf 5 †	1	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	— 1/4
Crucible Steel 3g	27	35 1/4	34 3/8	34 7/8	— 3/8
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	100 3/8	80 1/4	80 1/4	— 1/2
Cuba R R pf	†110	25 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	— 1/2
Cuban-A Sug .40g	21	16 1/8	15 1/2	16	— 1/4
Cudahy Packing	3	26	25 1/2	26	
Cuneo Press 1 1/2	1	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	
Curtis Publishing	99	9 1/2	8 7/8	9 1/4	
Curtis Pub pf 5g	†150	134 1/4	132	132	—2
Curtis Pub pr pf 3a	5	53	52 3/4	52 3/4	— 1/4
Curtis-Wr A 1e	7	17 1/8	17	17	— 1/8
Cutler-Ham .70e	5	27 3/8	26 1/2	26 1/2	—1
D					
Davison Chem 1e	43	15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4	+ 5/8
Dayt P&L pf 4 1/2	† 10	112	112	112	July 17
Decca Record 1.20	3	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/8	— 1/8
Deere & Co 2g	3	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4	— 1/4
Deere & Co pf 1.40	6	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	— 1/4
Del & Hudson	43	35 7/8	34 1/2	35 1/4	— 1/4
Del Lack & West	54	8 7/8	8 1/2	8 3/8	— 1/8
Detroit Edi .90e	21	20 7/8	20 1/4	20 3/8	— 1/4
Devoe&Ray A 1	†100	26 3/8	26 3/8	26 3/8	+ 1/2
Diam Match 1 1/2	4	32	32	32	+ 3/4
Diam Match pf 1 1/2	1	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	
Diam T Motor 1 3/4e	4	15 3/4	15 2/4	15 3/4	— 1/8
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	8	32 5/8	32 1/2	32 5/8	
Dixie Cup 3/4e	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	— 1/8
Dixie C A 2 1/2	2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	— 1/2
Dome Mines h1.60	10	25 7/8	25 1/8	25 7/8	+ 3/8
Douglas Airc 5g	10	55	53 1/4	53 3/4	—1 3/8
Dow Chem 3	3	127 3/4	127	127 3/4	— 1/4
Dresser Mfg 1e	6	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	—1
Durbill Int	2	10	9 7/8	9 7/8	— 1/8
Duplan Corp .40e	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	— 3/4
du Pont de N 2 1/2e	5	159	158 1/4	158 1/2	— 1/2
duPont pf 4 1/2	1	126	126	126	
E					
Eagle PichLd .30e	5	13 1/4	13	13	— 3/8
Eastern Air L	7	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	— 1/2
Eastern R M .20e	2	11	11	11	— 1/2
Eastman Kodak 5	1	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	—1 3/4
Eaton Mfg 3	1	48	48	48	— 1/4
El Auto-Lite 1e	7	44 1/2	43 5/8	43 5/8	—1 3/8
Electric Boat 3/4e	19	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/8	— 3/8
El&Mus Ind .08e	6	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	
El Power & Lt	16	4 3/4	4 5/8	4 5/8	— 1/8
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	— 3/4
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	92 1/2	92	90	—2
El Paso N G 2.40	5	23 1/2	23 1/2	33 1/2	
El Storage Bat 2	2	44 1/8	43 5/8	43 3/4	— 3/4
Endic-John pf 4 †	40	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
Eng Pub Service	38	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	— 3/8
Eng PS $5 pf5	†150	99	99	99	
EPS$5 1/2pf5 1/2	†110	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4	+ 1/4
Erie PS $6 pf6 †	10	103	103	103	— 1/4
Equit Off Bldg	12	7 8		7 8	
Erie R R 1/2e	3	12 7/8	12 3/4	12 3/4	
Erie R R cl 1/2e	36	12 3/8	12 1/8	12 3/8	— 1/8
Erie R R pf A 5	4	59 3/4	59 3/8	59 1/2	— 1/4
EurekaVCleaner 1/2e	10	10 5/8	10 1/4	10 5/8	+ 1/4
Evans Prod 1/4e	10	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/8	— 1/8
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	35 1/2	35	35 1/4	+ 1/4
Exchange Buff 1/4e	1	4 5/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	40	40	40	— 1/8
Fajardo Sugar 2	18	25 7/8	25 3/8	25 1/2	— 1/4
Farns Tel & Rad	25	13 1/4	12 5/8	12 7/8	— 3/8
Fed Mng & Smelt	2	23	23	23	— 1/4
Fed Mot Truck .40	15	9 1/8	8 7/8	8 7/8	— 1/4
Federd D Strs 1 1/2e	6	28 1/4	27 7/8	27 7/8	— 1/4
FedDStrs pf 4 1/4	† 10	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4	
Food Fair Strs 1	1	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	
Ferro Enam 1/2e	12	22 1/4	21 1/2	21 1/2	— 7/8
Firestone 1 1/4e	6	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	
First T&R pf 4 1/2	1	108	108	108	— 1/2
First Nat Strs 2 1/2	7	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	— 1/4
Flintkote .30e	36	23 3/4	23	23 3/8	— 3/8
Florence Stove 2	5	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	— 3/4
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30 1/8	30 1/8	30 1/8	— 1/8
Follansbee Stl	5	7 3/8	7 1/4	7 3/8	+ 1/8
FollansbeeStl pf †	60	49	48 3/8	48 3/8	— 1/2
Foster Wheeler 1/4e	9	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2	— 1/2
Francisco Sugar	4	16	15 5/8	16	+ 1/4
Freeport Sulph 2	3	33 5/8	33 5/8	33 5/8	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	1	41	41	41	—1 1/4
Frueh 4 1/2pf 4 1/2	† 50	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	— 1/2
G					
Gabriel Co	2	6 1/2	6 1/8	6 1/2	
Gair Robert .30g	34	5	4 1/2	4 7/8	— 1/8
Gamewell 1 1/2e	†460	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 5/8	— 3/8
Gar Wood Ind .40	9	6 3/4	6 5/8	6 5/8	— 1/4
Gaylord Cont 1/2a	2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 1/4
GenAmTrans 1 1/4e	6	48 1/2	48	48	— 1/2
Gen Baking .45e	17	9	8 7/8	8 7/8	— 1/8
Gen Bronze .30e	2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	— 1/4
Gen Cable	15	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/4	
Gen Cable A	4	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 3/4	— 3/4
GenCable pf 5 1/4k†	180	101	100 1/2	1u1	
Gen Cigar 1	1	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	149	148 1/2	148 1/2	+1 1/2
Gen

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Acme-Standard Engineering	45a	51/2
American Barge Line Co	11a	13
American Hardware Co	28a	30a
American Manufacturing	44a	47a
American Manufac 8 pf	94a	
American Optical Co	317a	333a
American Wringer Co	10a	11a
†Amoskeag Company	40a	
†Amoskeag Company pf	78a	
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	39a	41a
Arlington Mills	50a	53a
Art Metal Construction	24	25a
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29a	31a
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	32a
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18a	20a
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23a	25a
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109a	
Bendix Home Appliance	8a	9a
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18a	20a
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78a	
Bird & Son Inc 6 pf	99a	
Boston Wharf Company	23a	25a
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37a	40a
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	33a	36a
Campbell A S Co Inc	6a	7a
Central Railway Signal A	39a	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34a	37a
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16a	18a
Colonial Stores	19a	20a
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43a	48a
Dewey-Almy Chemical Co	28a	30a
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26a	29a
Draper Corporation	73a	76a
Durey Plastic Chemical	65a	69a
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15a	17a
Eastern orporation	10	10a
Eastern orporation pf	19a	21a
Exolon o	97a	113a
Family Finance Inc	11a	12a
Family Finance pf A	25	27a
Food Fair Stores Inc.	46a	49a
Fruit of the Loom	35a	38
General Fire Extinguisher	16a	18
General Machinery	21a	23a
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8a	9a
Goodall Worsted company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8a	9a
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	23a	80a
Graton & night Co pr pf	28a	31a
Great Northern Paper Co	34a	36a
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	16a	
Herrington & Richardson	1	1a
Haskelite Mfg Co	7a	8a
Heywood-Wakefield Co	31a	34
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19a	21a
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14a	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26a
Hooker Electro Chem	30a	33a
International Detrola	13a	14a
Keith George E Co	60	
Kendall Company	21a	23
Kennedy's Inc pf	37a	39a
Landers Frary & Clark	24	26
Lincoln Stores Inc	10a	
Lincoln Stores 7	7	7a
Long-Bell Lumber Co	112a	116a
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	55a	58a
Marathon Paper Mills	60a	64
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	40	43
Merck & Co	109a	113a
Merck & Co 4½ pf	47a	50a
Merrimack Manufacturing	68a	
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	223a	247a
Metal & Thermit Corp	9a	10a
Millers Falls Company	8a	9a
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	19a	20a
Nashawena Mills	75	
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	82a	86a
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	309a	327a
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	5a	6a
National Chemical & Mfg	14a	15a
National Shirt Shops	63a	67a
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	74a	78
Newmarket Manufac Co	35a	38
Nicholson File Company	34	37
Nonquitt Mills	9a	10a
Ohio Finance	41a	44a
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	11a	12a
Parker Appliance	118a	120
Plymouth Cordage Company	69	
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	90	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	2a	3a
Remington Arms Co Inc	48a	49a
Richardson a Co	14a	15a
Rochester Telephone Co	34	36
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34	34
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	59a	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43a	48a
Sanford Mills	35a	38a
Submarine Signal Co	58	63
Tampax Inc	61a	64a
Time Incorporated	2a	2a
Triumph Explosive Inc	17a	18a
United Elastic Corp	71a	76a
U S Envelope Company	123a	128a
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	82	85a
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	10a	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	29a	31a
Wamsutta Mills Inc	9a	10a
Warner & Swasey Co	37a	40a
Warren Bros Class B	13a	14a
Warren Bros Class C	43a	46a
West Point Manufacturing	11a	13
Wickwire Spencer Steel		

aEx-dividend.
bNot qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134a	142a
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50a	53a
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35a	36a
Agricultural (3a)	73a	77
American Alliance (1a)	22a	23a
American Casualty Co	11a	12a
American Equitable (1)	16a	18a
Amer Insurance Newk (1a)	15a	16a
Am Re-Insurance (2)	50a	53a
American Reserve	14a	16a
American Surety (2½)	56a	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6a	7a
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20a	21a
City of New York (1a)	17a	19a
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	49	51
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39a	42
Federal (1.40)	46	49a
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	62a	66a
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	85a	90a
Firemen's..ewark (.40)	12a	13a

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts., Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 528 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

IRA PLATKY, INC.
•
Insurance Consultants
•
NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively
•
74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

C. E. D. Optimistic on Selling U. S. Surplus War Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that the liquidation of war production was one of the most complicated tasks which the nation has had to face, the research committee of the Committee for Economic Development in a brochure just issued takes an optimistic attitude toward the postwar problems of disposing of government-owned surplus goods and war plants. The statement of the committee is based on research by Prof. A. D. H. Kaplan, dean of the School of Business Administration, University of Denyer, whose book, "The Liquidation of War Production" was published this week.

The C. E. D. estimates that if the war should end tomorrow, government owned goods would not exceed $60 billion, of which three quarters would be combat ordnance. Of the $15 billion balance, fully half will be located abroad. The remaining $6 or $7 billion, only part of which is consumer goods, is equivalent in dollars to only two months' normal retail sales, the committee says, and could be disposed of without seriously interfereing with the adjustment of business to peacetime production.

Of the $33 billion invested by the government in plant and facilities, the committee estimates that $17.5 represents military installations. Of the remaining $15.5, about half will consist of large surplus facilities in such lines as shipyards, aluminum and magnesium, and of this not more than one third, the committee thinks, can be readily converted into a net effective addition to the nation's peacetime plant.

Sees No Excess Capacity

And since, the C. E. D. opines, $5 billion represents only about two years of normal investment in plant expansion, the "end of the war will find us with no overall excess plant capacity, apart from the lines mentioned, but rather under-equipped for full peacetime production." It believes that plants which can be successfully converted should be sold outright to private operators, or disposed of by long lease or by "sliding-scale leases."

Discussing contract termination, the C. E. D. estimates that of a possible $80 to $100 billion of uncompleted war contracts which would be outstanding "if the war should end tomorrow," total claims will not exceed a maximum of $10 billion and that the area of possible dispute between contractors and government will not exceed $1.5 billion. Urging the utmost speed in termination settlement, C. E. D. asserts that the cost to the nation of unnecessary delays, in terms of lost production and in morale of unemployed workers, could be vastly greater than any savings which might accrue to the government.

Co-operation Seen Vital

Outstanding points from the C. E. D. statement on national policy include:

1. A warning that "the success of the transition will depend in large measure upon the readiness of the private economic sectors of the nation—agriculture, business and labor—to sublimate their desires for temporary advantage into the greater satisfaction of restoring the economy to a healthy and durable prosperity. The sacrifices of war will be futile if, having won victory in global warfare, we engage in an all-out struggle of economic interests on the home front as we go through the transition period."

2. Recommendation that the general objective guiding surplus disposal should be one of making the surplus goods available to consumers and other ultimate users on the widest possible scale.

3. Recommendation that the guiding policy in surplus disposal be one of encouraging private business under competitive conditions.

4. Insistence that disposal of surpluses, like disposal of plant, should be co-ordinated under a central governmental policy body.

5. Recommendation that equal opportunity be guaranteed to all businessmen bidding for government surplus stocks, with special consideration to small business and with safeguards against acquisition of stocks for the furtherance of monopoly.

Warns Against Dumping

6. Recommendation that no merchantable stocks be frozen for long periods, but on the other hand that dumping and depression of prices be avoided by means of carefully timed disposal policies.

7. Recommendation that original cost price should not necessarily be rigidly adhered to in selling surpluses and plant, but, on the other hand, that prices should not be so low as to give certain businesses an unfair competitive advantage or to subsidize submarginal production after the war.

8. Warning that war production should in no case be continued merely to provide employment, and that civilian production should be planned in advance to take its place as quickly as possible.

9. Recommendation of early decision by military authorities as to which stand-by plants are to be retained against future emergencies.

10. Emphasis on the need of protecting small business in disposal of surplus stocks and plants, under policies which should be expressly laid down by Congress.

11. The statement that "a test of business patriotism and enlightened selfishness is still to come, in the willingness of American business to encourage some of its best talent to stay with the demobilization job in the service of the government until the reconversion has been substantially accomplished."

	Bid	Asked
Franklin Fire (1)	26	28
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	51½
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Guens Falls (1.60)	43½	46
Globe & Republic (1½)	8¼	9⅜
Great American Insur (1.20)	29¼	31
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97	101½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43⅛	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅜	30⅛
Homestead (1¼)	13⅜	
Insur Co North Amer (2½a)	86	88½
Jursey Insur New York (1.80)	38¾	41⅝
Knickerbocker (1½)	8¼	9
Maryland Casualty	8⅞	9⅜
Massachusetts Bond (2½)	68¼	71⅜
Merchant&Misof New York (.40)6	7¼	7⅝
MerchantsFireAssociation(1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	60¾	63¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7½
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25⅞	27⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
North River (1)	23¼	25
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6¾
Northern (3a)	91	95½
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	51
Peerless Casualty Co	12⅞	14⅛
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅛	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅛	36⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	6⅞	7½
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27	3429⅞
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21⅞	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine	70¾	73¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44⅛	46¾
Security (1.40)	35⅞	37⅞
Springfield (1½a)	116½	122
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (16)	472	487
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	37⅜	39⅜
United States Fire(2)	47½	50¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	33⅛	35⅜

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc.	4.03	4.41
Amerex Holding	26.00	27.875
American Business Shares	3.82	4.18
Axe Houghton Fund	15.25	16.40
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.89	105.82
Boston Fund	18.29	19.67
Broad Street Investing	29.83	32.25
Bullock Fund	16.03	17.57
Canadian Investment Fund	3.2.3	9. 55
Canadian Investmnet Fund	3.25	3.95
Century Shares Trust	28.90	31.08
Chemical Fund	9.89	10.70
Christiana Securities Co	2650.00	2750.00
Commodity Corp	9.25	
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.95	23.58
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.45	14.44
Equitable Invest Corp	32.08	34.49
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc.	19.57	21.08
Fund Investors Inc.	23.60	25.86
General Capital	34.85	37.47
General Investors Trust	5.56	5.99
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Tdmin Shares	7.24	7.86
Steel Shares	4.52	4.98
Railroad Shares	3.74	4.13
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.99	24.72
Institutional Secs Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst. Sec. Insurance Group	1.03	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked	Bid	Asked
B-1 29.38	S-1	27.93
B-2 32.22	S-2	14.61
B-3 30.22	S-3	11.45
B-4 11.61	S-4	5.24
K-1 2018	K-2	23.78
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.40	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.05	9.95
Maryland Fund	22.36	24.04
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	11.14	11.98
Mutual Invest.	11.56	12.63
Nation Wide oVting	1.35	
New England Fund	13.16	14.18
New York Stocks		
Automobile	9.99	10.31
Railroad	5.78	6.37
Railroad Equip	6.47	7.12
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.75	23.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.83	.88
Putnam Fund	14.39	15.40
Quarterly Income Shares	6.85	7.50
Railway & Light Sec	15.875	17.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.62	3.98
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.39	96.29
Spencer Trask Fund	13.25	16.24
State2Street Invest	43.21	46.44
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.20	18.89
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.50	7.25
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.81	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.94	..
Diversified Tr C	3.85	..
Diversified Tr D	5.85	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.97	5.74
Nation Wide Sec	3.95	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	3.77	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.44	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.48	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.68	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.18	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.25
First Boston Corp	33.00	35.00

xEx-dividend. ySales prices as of 1 p. m.
†Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14a	15a
Beverly Gas & Electric	39	
Brockton Gas Light	8a6	9½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15a	17a
Cent. Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	
Conn Light & Power	43	45a
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	19a	21a
Fall River Gas Works	24a	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37a	40a
Green Mountain Power pf	84a	88a
Hartford Electric Light	50	52a
Haverhill Electric	26a	29a
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18a
Holyoke Water Power	16a	18a
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	
Lowell Electric Light	36a	39a
Lynn Gas & Electric	80a	84a
Mass Power & Light pf	17a	18a
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32a	35a
Narragansett Elec pf	36a	39a
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	33a	35
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58a	60a
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	103a	106a
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	97a	101a
N E Public Serv $7 pf	42a	44a
N E Public Serv $6 pf	40a	42a
Newport Electric	22a	
Providence Gas	7a	8a
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108a	113a
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32a
Rockland Light & Power	7a	8a
Springfield Gas Light	22a	24a
Western Mass Companies	22a	24a

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23a	24a
Bank of New York (14)	537a	565a
Brooklyn Trust (4)	100	105
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	108a	110
Chase National (1.40)	39a	41a
Chemical Bank & Trust (7.80)	51a	54
Commercial (1.80)	47a	49a
Continental Bank & Hrust (.80)	22a	23a
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr(2.40)	49a	51a
Empire Trust (3)	78a	82a
First National New York (80)	1715	1755
Guaranty Trust (12)	337	345
Irving Trust (.80)	15a	16a
Kings County (80)	1600	
Lawyers Trust (1)	38a	41a
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51a	54
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51a	53a
J P Morgan	254a	259a
National City (1)	37a	39a
New York Trust (3½)	98a	102a
Public (1½)	42a	45a
Title Guarantee&Trust	10a	11a
United States (60a)	1445	1490

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	50a	53a
Merchants National (12)	320	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	25a	27a
†Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	274	
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10a
United States Trust pf (.80)	16a	17a
Webster & Atlas (2)	58	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Corporate Net Found Holding At High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The stability of operations in industry is reflected in the high level of corporate profits maintained during the first three months of this year, when estimated earnings after taxes totaled $2,213,000,000 as compared with $2,200,000,000 for the 1943 first quarter, according to preliminary reports published by the Department of Commerce in the latest issue of the Survey of Current Business.

In explanation of the fact that profits in the first quarter of 1944 were higher than in the final quarter of 1943, the report said that the limited data available indicate that a decline in the 1943 final quarter was due to year-end adjustments in corporate accounts, rather than to a basic change in the earnings position. A similar trend was indicated by available data before taxes, the article stated.

Group Changes Minor

Changes in earnings both before and after taxes in the first quarter of 1944, within the various major industry groups were minor in character. Within the manufacturing group the only significant changes appear to be the downward trend in profits in the iron and steel industry, somewhat offset by the rise in earnings of oil refiners.

Profits and dividends estimates for the last few years have been revised to include more complete data now available and are presented in a series of tables. The data for 1943, however, are still based on a relatively small sample.

The latter figures show that profits after taxes were $8,963,000,000 in 1943, or 5 per cent more than the $8,533,000,000 in 1942, despite a considerable rise in taxes. Profits before taxes rose 14 per cent from $19,987,000,000 in 1942 to $22,817,000,000 in 1943.

Increases in 1943

Corporate profits after taxes increased in 1943 in all major industrial groups except trade, transportation, and the miscellaneous group. Mining and manufacturing increased 5 per cent, communication 8 per cent and power and gas 4 per cent.

Net dividend payments last year were at approximately the same level as in 1942, despite the fact that profits after taxes increased 5 per cent. This is an indication that corporations were holding a larger proportion of net income in reserve to take care of post-war contingencies.

Waltham Watch Co. Share Option Voted

Stockholders of Waltham Watch Co. at their annual meeting yesterday unanimously approved an employment contract with Ira Guilden, the proposed new president of the company, and voted to extend him an option to purchase 40,000 class B shares at prices ranging from $11 to $13 a share.

The meeting was informed that half-year profits before renegotiation and taxes were slightly better than a year ago.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.57⅞	1.57⅞	1.57⅝	1.57¼	
Minneapolis	1.57⅝	1.56⅞	1.56⅞	1.58	
Kansas City	1.48⅞	1.48¾	1.48¾	1.49	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.57¼	1.56⅝	1.56¾	1.57⅛	
Minneapolis	1.53⅜	1.52⅞	1.52⅞	1.53⅛	
Kansas City	1.50	1.49¾	1.49⅞	1.30	
December Wheat					
Chicago	1.58⅞	1.58¼	1.58⅝	1.58⅞	
Minneapolis	1.54¼	1.53⅞	1.53⅞	1.54⅛	
Kansas City	1.51¾	1.51⅜	1.51½	1.51¾	
July oats					
Chicago	.78⅞	.77½	.77⅜	.77¾	
Minneapolis	.73½	.73	.73	.74⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.10⅝	1.11	1.09¼	1.09¼	1.10⅜
Sep	1.11⅜	1.12⅛	1.10¼	1.10⅜	1.11⅜
Dec	1.13½	1.13⅞	1.11⅞	1.12	1.13½
May	1.13¾	1.16	1.13⅞	1.14	1.15¾
Barley, Chicago					
July				1.26	1.26¼
Sep	1.14¾	1.15	1.14⅜	1.14⅝	1.14⅝
Dec	1.14½	1.14⅞	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.14½

Wool

Grease

July				93.5n	93.5
October				92.0n	92.0
December				90.0n	90.0
March				89.3n	89.3
May				88.0n	95.0
		Tops			
July	134.0	134.0	134.0	134.0b	123.0
October	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.5b	129.1
December				124.5b	125.0
March	120.4	120.5	120.4	120.5b	120.6
May				118.0b	118.1

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

October	21.62	21.66	21.50	21.58	21.63
December	21.46	21.48	21.31	21.38	21.45
March	21.32	21.34	21.17	21.27	21.38
May	21.13	21.14	21.00	21.11	21.15
July	20.92	20.96	20.82	20.90	20.97

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November					1.47B 1.45
		Eggs			
October	40.00	40.20	39.50	39.65	40.75
November				40.00A	40.75
December	40.00	40.00	39.30	39.55	40.80
		Potatoes			
November					2.99N 2.99

B—Bid. N—Nominal. A—Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

July 18

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird & Son	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
8.75	Bos & Albany	111¼	111	111	112⅜
2.00	Bos Edison	35⅜	35¼	35¼	35¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	68¾	68¼	68¼	68⅛
...	B & M pr2pf	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
...	B & M st A pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
...	B & M st C pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	7⅛
...	B & M st D pf	9	9	9	9
4.50	Eas G&F pr pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	68
	East M St Ry	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
16.00c	Eat M SR 1pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	101
	E M SR pf B	71½	71½	71½	71½
.50a	Eastern SS	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
1.00b	Employers Gr	30¾	30¾	30¾	30
.57a	General Cap	34.80	34.80	34.80	38.15
.30a	Lamson	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
2.75a	N E Tel&Tel	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅜
	North Butte	39c	34c	39c	36c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	104	104	104	104
.60	Shawmt Assoc	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
	Suburb Elec	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
1.20a	Torrington	33½	33	33	34¼
2.00	UnTwistDrill	28	28	28	28

xEx-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	16½	17⅛
Piper Aircraft (new)	1⅜	2⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅛	8¼

N. E. Telephone Net Equals $6.08 a Share

By the Associated Press

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reported net income of $9,465,905 for the 12 months ended June 30, compared with $9,499,796 for the corresponding period a year ago.

This year's earnings were equivalent to $6.08 per share, compared with $6.11 for the previous 12 months.

Takes A. B. A. Post

Harris & Ewing

William Shepherdson

Appointed staff director of the recently organized Postwar Small Business Credit Commission of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Shepherdson has been chief of the small-business unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, since 1941, and more recently in charge of the management aid and finance section.

Newspapers Cut Use Of Print 16.4 P. C. From a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's newspapers cut their use of newsprint paper last month 16.4 per cent under the quantity used in June of last year and 21.2 per cent under the amount used in the same month of 1941, base year for conservation rules, a report of the American Newspaper Publishers Association showed.

Newspaper reporting to the Association—they account for about 75 per cent of all newsprint usage—consumed 191,077 tons in June against 228,450 a year earlier and 242,404 tons in the 1941 month.

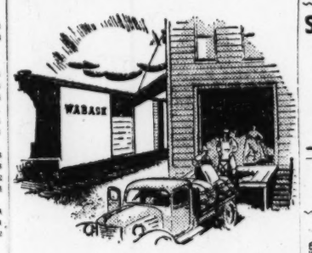
For the six months reporting papers used 1,168,525 tons or 16.1 per cent less than in the first half of 1943, and 20.4 per cent less than in the first half of 1941.

Publishers' supplies averaged 54 days' needs at the end of June compared with 51 days on May 31.

Am. Power to Retire $35,000,000 Bonds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—American Power & Light Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan for retiring its 6 per cent series of gold debenture bonds, due 2016, and the outstanding series A 6 per cent gold debenture bonds of Southwestern Power & Light Company, due 2022 and assumed by American. On May 31, American had outstanding $31,445,500 of its bonds and $3,408,400 of Southwestern bonds.

Travel



IT TAKES FARMING PLUS TRANSPORTATION FOR A WHEAT CROP

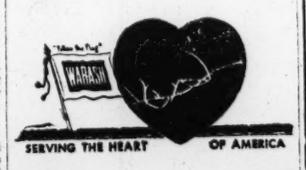
Good American farming has produced another bumper wheat crop. Now it's up to the railroads to *transport* the grain from farm to mill to be ground for Victory's bread.

Last year, Wabash alone moved more than a million tons of wheat . . . nearly twice the amount carried five years ago. Our 1943 cars of wheat would have made a train more than 200 miles long.

Again this year, we will do our part in moving the wheat crop. This is *Service For Victory.*

WABASH RAILROAD

T. M. HAYES, Pass. Traffic Mgr., St. Louis
C. J. SAYLES, Gen'l Pr't Traffic Mgr., St. Louis



SERVING THE HEART OF AMERICA

Shoe Concern's Earnings Show Small Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corp. reports consolidated net profit after $150,000 provision for war contingencies for the 52 weeks ended May 27 of $2,203,672, equal to $4.58 a common share, compared with $2,364,704 or $4.93 for the previous comparable period after $750,000 provisions for contingencies.

Other earnings statements follow:

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports net profit for the first six months of 1944 of $578,162, equal to 60 cents a common share, against $704,697 or 75 cents a share in the first half of 1943. For the quarter ended June 30 net of $288,533 or 30 cents a share compares with $368,532 or 39 cents a share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Truax-Traer Coal Co. reports for the fiscal year ended April 30 net income of $1,133,504, equal to $2.31 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,025,049, or $2.10 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

North American Rayon Corp. reports for the first 24 weeks of 1944 net profit of $789,934, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.46 a share on the combined Class "A" and "B" common stocks. This compared with $772,282, or $1.42 a share, in the like period of 1943.

American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., reports net income for the 12 months ended March 31 of $7,785,254 against $7,250,913 in the preceding fiscal year. For the recent period these earnings equaled $8.99 a share on the combined $7 first preferred compared with $8.37 on the same group of shares in the preceding year.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., and subsidiaries report net profit for the nine months ended June 3 of $1,765,635, equal to $1.52 a common share

Sports News

Detroit Plays Prominent Role in Race

By the Associated Press

Toss out the Detroit Tigers and you'd find the New York Yankees way out front in the American League and the leading St. Louis Browns scrapping to stay in the first division.

The Tigers rest in a fifth place tie and have made only occasional spurts toward the head of the class, but they have been "cousins" to the Brownies while being trouble to the McCarthy clan.

As Luke Sewell's men and the New Yorkers, the 1-2 clubs of the junior loop, open an important 4-game series tonight in St. Louis, after an open date in both big leagues, the Brownies two-game edge can be credited to the Tigers and their pitching team of Hal Newhouser and Dizzy Trout. In 14 starts against the leaders, Detroit has won only three, but they have found the 1943 champs easy, beating them 7 of 11.

Chicago also has been rough on the Yanks, but easy for St. Louis and a positive pushover for the Boston Red Sox who go into tonight's game with a record of 10 straight victories over the Pale Hose. Of the four current members of the first division, the Yanks are the only team to play better than .500 ball against top row opposition.

In the National, the Cardinals have the drop on every other club including a 11-0 bulge on the Chicago Cubs, although Charley Grimm's charges have bounced out of the cellar and are only four games out of the first division.

With an 11½-game edge on both Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, the Red Birds have little to fear despite the loss of George Munger and the impending departure of Stan Musial. Billy Southworth has uncovered another starter in "Blix" Donnelly, who went the route to beat Cincinnati first time out.

Meanwhile, Stan Musial of the Cardinals held first place by a three-point edge in the National League batting race, but Pete Fox squeezed past team mate Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox to take over the lead in the American loop after 13 weeks of action.

Dixie Walker of Brooklyn closed in on Musial, who lost 12 points during the week, but the Cardinal outfielder had the edge on total hits, 108 to 107, with each at bat 305 times. Phil Weintraub of the New York Giants trailed the leaders in third place with .339. Figures included games of July 16.

Doerr skidded 13 points down the ladder, permitting Fox to take a two-point margin with his .329 average. The Red Sox right fielder, now playing his 12th big league season, never has come close to the hit title, although his lifetime average is .298. Thurman Tucker of the White Sox held third position at .320 and spent the week-end on the bench. The 10 leading hitters in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
Fox, Boston	61	249	38	82	.329
Doerr, Boston	83	312	60	102	.327
Tucker, Chicago	59	228	36	73	.320
Siebert, Philadelphia	65	236	28	75	.318
Johnson, Boston	73	257	61	81	.315
Hostetler, Detroit	68	215	36	67	.312
Cullenbine, Cleveland	84	326	61	99	.304
Stephens, St. Louis	78	307	52	92	.300
Boudreau, Cleveland	79	318	52	94	.296
Estalella, Philad'phia	74	275	27	81	.295
Moses, Chicago	74	271	37	80	.295

National League

Musial, St. Louis	79	305	60	108	.354
Walker, Brooklyn	80	305	44	107	.351
Weintraub, New York	69	227	41	77	.339
Medwick, New York	71	275	41	91	.331
Hughes, Chicago	63	258	45	85	.300
Hopp, St. Louis	65	232	47	75	.323
Galan, Brooklyn	81	301	46	95	.316
Ott, New York	75	263	64	80	.304
Tipton, Cincinnati	71	240	29	73	.304
Holmes, Boston	81	330	49	100	.303

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller won 19th game as he defeated New York Yankees 2-1 for Cleveland Indians.

J. Louis Comiskey, owner of Chicago White Sox American League baseball club, passed on.

Returning Players Help Tighten American League

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—War plants, farms and the services are returning to baseball such standout major leaguers as Frank Crosetti of the Yankees, Lou Finney of the Red Sox, Harlond Clift of the Browns and Dick Wakefield of the Tigers who today hold the balance of power in the tight American League pennant chase.

As the majors enjoyed a fourth successive Monday open date before resuming intersectional competition, the American race was still wide open with St. Louis, New York and Boston in the front row, but none of the others outdistanced.

Browns, Yanks

Luke Sewell's Brownies, with only 22 more road dates, and a two-game lead held the advantage of finishing at home as the schedule sends all eastern teams into the West in the final two weeks of the season. The Browns and Yanks, who might be fighting it out, wind up the campaign in St. Louis, Oct. 1.

Although Chet Laabs and Mike Chartak rejoined the club, the Browns continued to bank on the lineup that kept them on top most of the season. Crosetti, just released from a San Francisco ship yard, was expected to take his place in the New York infield as soon as he tells Joe McCarthy he's ready, but whether he'll replace Mike Milosevich at short or play third was still undecided. Outfielder Herschel Martin had given the team a big lift since he was acquired from Milwaukee.

Boston's pitching trouble still held back the club despite its hitting power. Joe Cronin picked up Red Barrett, a capable relief man from Columbus, but still leaned heavily on Tex Hughson. Lou Finney gave the Sox even more power at the plate when he took over first base after his crops had been harvested at his Alabama farm.

Clift Back

Clift returned to Washington just in time. Three of the four remaining Cubans, including Third Baseman Gil Torres, turned in their uniforms and headed for home, but Ossie Bluege had Clift to take over the hot corner. Although the veteran reported only a week ago, he was able to step out of retirement into the lineup. Outfielder Joe Vosmik was lured back to the Nats from Minneapolis and Catcher Al Evans was discharged from the Navy.

When the Iowa Pre-Flight School "detached" Wakefield, the slugger joined Detroit immediately and started to wear out the opposing pitchers. Although he may not be available for long, the $52,000 dandy has sparked the Tigers' flag hopes.

War plants yielded Roy Mack and Buddy Rosar to Cleveland on a part-time basis, and Connie Mack dug into the minors to replace Athletics' weak spots. Bill McGhee, purchased from Little Rock, hit so hard subbing at first base for Dick Siebert that the veteran went to the outfield when he returned. Joe Burns from Indianapolis took over the second base job and Larry Rosenthal, acquired from the Yanks by way of Newark, went to the outfield.

Miss Betz Moves To Third Round At Merion Club

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 18 (AP)—Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, national women's tennis champion, and Sue Peterson, Cynwyd Club, and third ranking player in the district, clash in a third-round feature of the 44th annual Pennsylvania and Eastern States women's grass court tennis tournament at the Merion Cricket Club.

Miss Betz, top-seeded player, eliminated Mary L. Bruneau, of New York, 6-0, 6-0, and Deborah Welsh, 15, of Westtown, Pa., 6-1, 6-2, in yesterday's competition to gain the third round.

Second-seeded Mary Arnold, of Los Angeles, arrived late yesterday from Chicago to meet Dorothy Vogel, of Landsdale, Pa., in the second round today.

Peggy Welsh, Deborah's older sister and a teammate of Miss Betz at Rollins College, Florida, meanwhile advanced to the quarter-final round after beating Gloria Young, West Chester, Pa., 6-3, 6-1, and Cecile (Babe) Bowes, national squash racquets champion, of Cynwyd, Pa., 10-8, 6-3 in yesterday's round.

Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif., wife of Frank Kovacs, net star, moved into the third round with a first-round bye and a default from Mrs. Betty Stokum, Forest Hills, L. I. She will meet the winner of today's second round match between Berta Garcia, Cuban women's champion from Havana, and Jane Austin, Lower Merion, Pa.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	48	37	.565
2	New York	43	36	.544
4	BOSTON	43	40	.518
5½	Washington	41	41	.500
7½	Cleveland	40	44	.476
7½	Detroit	40	44	.476
8	Chicago	46	41	.468
9½	Philadelphia	37	45	.451

Results July 17
No games scheduled.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	54	23	.701
11	Pittsburgh	41	33	.554
11½	Cincinnati	44	36	.550
16½	New York	39	41	.488
20	Philadelphia	34	43	.442
20½	Chicago	32	42	.432
21	Brooklyn	34	45	.430
23	BOSTON	32	47	.405

Results July 17
No games scheduled.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results July 17

International League
Newark 10, Syracuse 2.
Rochester 7, Montreal 5.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Toledo 12, Columbus 5.
St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 0.
Indianapolis 11, Louisville 9.
Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 3.

Eastern League
Albany 4-0, Scranton 2-2.
Utica 10, Elmira 7.
Williamsport 10, Binghampton 9.
Hartford 14, Wilkes-Barre 5.

Southern Association
Mobile 7, Birmingham 4.
New Orleans 14, Nashville 8.
Memphis 6, Atlanta 4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

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Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP) — Because of the great demand for football talent in the South this year the Southern Conference may try to put through a non-aggression pact with the Southeastern loop when it meets this week end. . . . Wake Forest's Peahead Walker has been emitting some particularly loud moans because a few of his huskies transferred their allegiance to Southeastern schools. . . . Joe McCarthy, who had so much trouble finding adequate replacements for his Yankee infield this year, once was second baseman in a Louisville infield that played 232 consecutive games without substitution. The string was broken June 24, 1917, when Johnny Corriden, now a Dodger coach, missed a couple of games.

* * *

When Putt Powell, Amarillo (Texas) Globe sports editor, and Howard Lynch, high school grid coach, reached the short second hole of the local country club recently, Putt magnanimously offered: "Coach, if you make a hole-in-one, I'll give you a big writeup." . . . Lynch whacked away with his No. 7 iron and remarked, "There you are."

* * *

Another story from the South is that the "fued" between the Norfolk and Portsmouth Piedmont League clubs arose from resentment of the presence of numerous Cubans in the Portsmouth lineup. They oughta be ashamed . . . The Brooklyn Tigers have sold $10,000 worth of season football tickets at Grossingers in the Catskills. And one purchaser asked: "Okay, and how do I get to Yankee Stadium?" . . . Hugo Bezdek's, former Pirates' manager and Penn State football coach, makes this comment on the proposed changes in the grid rules: "The more interesting situations you create on the field, the better the game will be." . . . P. S.: It was Bezdek who once suggested 10-inning baseball games with four outs in each inning, just to bring more players into action.

Bud Blattner, former table tennis champ and Cardinal infielder who played 35 errorless games for the Bainbridge Naval Training Center this spring, is out for the season . . . Eddie Houck, son of Leo, the Penn State boxing coach who fought more than 200 pro bouts, has donned boxing gloves for the first time in the armed forces. He's a heavyweight . . . Three athletic officers from the Iowa Pre-Flight School have been sent East for a special survival course. It should be compulsory for football coaches.

Eagles Sign Two Fullbacks for '44

PHILADELPHIA, July 18 (AP)—The Philadelphia Eagles announced today the signing of two new fullbacks, Earl Parsons, 190-pound former University of Southern California football star, and Robert Bryant, 225-pounder from Texas Tech.

Parsons, who was the Eagles' 10th choice in the National Football League draft, is 4-F, while Bryant received a medical discharge from the Army after almost two years of service.

Parsons and Bryant brought to 33 the number of players signed, while at least 17 more are to be put under contract before the squad begins training at West Chester State Teachers College Aug. 18, Harry Thayer, general manager, said.

Race Brook Scores

ORANGE, Conn., July 18 (AP)—Harry Nettlebladt of Avon paced four qualifiers in the Connecticut sectional P. G. A. tournament with a par 72-70—142 at the Race Brook Country Club. The others were Frank Sarro, Wampanoag; Eddie Burke, Race Brook, and Willie Whalen, Tumble Brook.

Nettleblatt and Sarro plan to compete in the National P. G. A., Spokane, Wash., next month. Alternates for Burke and Whalen will be named soon.

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Also at Church Street, Accrington

Crossword Quiz Answers

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O	S	▨	L	▨	P	S
T	A	B	O	R	E	T
O	W	L	▨	O	R	E
G	▨	O	U	S	▨	R
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E	N	▨	R	▨	A	E
R	▨	R	U	N	▨	R
S	U	M	M	O	N	S

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Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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Have Lunch at
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For All Groceries and Provisions of the Highest Quality Possible in War Time

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WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER 4

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CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
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"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1832
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Newcastle-on-Tyne
'Phone 22787
8, Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 388

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

NOTTINGHAM

The best of HOME & EMPIRE PRODUCE
Get it at
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES

Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets, in casement damask, silk broché velours, etc.
Phone 75478

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VEGETARIAN FOODS

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GREENWOOD'S
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Personal Supervision 'Phone 3487
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Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
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Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
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also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS
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PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
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PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

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BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE, LTD.
Linen and Underwear Specialists
The House for Sterling Value
Sole Agents for Children's Chilprufe Garments
319-325, Lord Street, Telephone 3669
Also at Manchester, Preston, and St. Annes-on-Sea.

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality and Service.
Chocolates and Confections Par Excellence.
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The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

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For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

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Are at Your Service
for
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
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Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
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Renowned Since 1841
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IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

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for GOOD SERVICE
Stationery, Printing, Leather Goods, Fishing Tackle, Sports Goods, Dog Requisites, Fountain Pens.
26-28, DAME STREET

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FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO. Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
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14, COLLEGE GREEN } DUBLIN
216, LR RATHMINES RD

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56, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

Scotland

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Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST. EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
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140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Scottish Woollens Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS • • TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
TRAVELLING RUGS
ALL CLAN TARTANS
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW C.2

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
109, Buchanan Street, Glasgow
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
of Distinction
We expect soon • when peace comes • to offer a large selection of artistic and useful articles.

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
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GLASGOW, W. 2

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
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JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J. W. BLACK
64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW, N.
Estd. 1886

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY
Established 1904 Telephone: Western 942

WALTER G. HYSLOP
(Peter S. Irving, Proprietor)
Musical Instrument Merchant
Pianoforte and Organ Tuning and Repairing Expert
132, Byres Road, Glasgow, W. 2.

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

HELENSBURGH

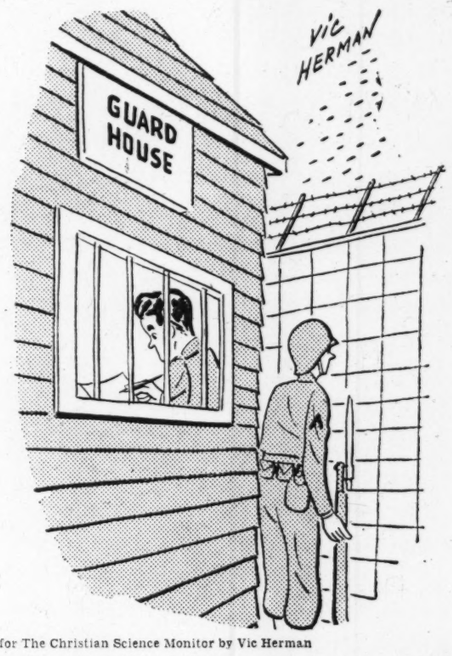
THE NORMAN TAILOR & VALET SERVICE
Helensburgh, 1. Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairs and Invisible Mending, Relining, Alterations, Garments for Turning, Silk Stockings Repairs, Shirts, new fronts, etc. Send for price list. Call or post your parcel.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Vic Herman
"Dear Mom: Well, I arrived back in camp safely, one day late"

Today's Quotation

Let each man think himself an act of God,
His mind a thought, his life a breath of God;
And let each try, by great thoughts and good deeds,
To show the most of Heaven he hath in him.

P. J. BAILEY

In Lighter Vein

Youthful Candor

A young mother, who prides herself on keeping tuned to the times, was preparing to take her 10-year-old son to the movies. The son watched dubiously as she prepared her coiffure in accord with a new mode. Finally he asked: "Mother, you aren't going to wear your hair that way, are you?"

The mother replied such was her intention, adding that she thought it made her look sophisticated.

"Well," said the 10-year-old resignedly, "I don't know what that word means, but I would rather you would look human."—Wall Street Journal.

Not So Promising

A friend of Goering's is said to have asked him when the war would end.

"When our enemies hold up both their hands!" he replied.

"No! No!" cried the then terrified questioner. "Why, it's taken ten years to teach the Germans how to hold up one."

Sherlock Holmes, Jr.

Billy seemed to be wandering around the house rather aimlessly, so he was asked what he was doing.

"Well, I put my marbles down somewhere," he explained, "but I don't remember where, so I'm following myself around to see where I left them."

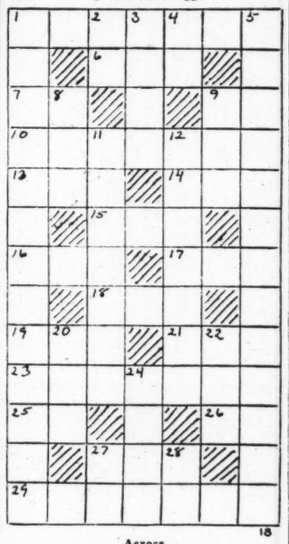
Brevities

Phonographs which couldn't be sold in Africa will be put on the market in the United States. If anyone has any phonograph records which the Africans wouldn't buy, they ought to go well here, too.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Remember the good old days when almost everybody thought the Government was going to go broke distributing free garden seeds and messing around with Muscle Shoals?—St. Louis Star-Times.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is one of principal cities of Prussia?
6—What was the first distinctly agricultural implement?
7—Bone.
9—Pseudonym (abbr.).
10—What is a small stand or stool?
13—What bird stood at door of Mother Goose's house?
14—What is one of two States known as "Sunset State" (abbr.)?
15—What adjective suffix means "full of"?
16—What is one of creatures connected with "house that Jack built"?
17—What are the letters of the international signal of distress?
18—What prefix denotes "three"?
19—According to Mother Goose, Punch and Judy fought for what?
21—Who was father of Joshua?
23—What newspaperman became President of U. S.?
25—Half an em is what?
26—Latin diphthong.
27—What is an inclined course for coasting?
29—What is a warning or citation to appear in court?

Down
1—What persons would be interested in photogenic subjects?
2—Symbol for thorium is what?
3—What is a piece of music written for performance by one person?
4—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
5—Who are subjects of an opera by Wagner?
8—What is a toothed implement?
9—Through.
11—What is used for absorbing superfluous ink?
12—Who has been called "the Italian Mozart"?
20—What is the Gaelic form of John?
22—What Spenser heroine is rescued by fauns and satyrs?
24—An anacara is a boat, plum or drum—which?
27—Ream (abbr.).
28—Not any.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Breaking Rules

From the magazine "Britain" comes this interesting sidelight on the British postal service:

A hundred-year-old rule in Britain that the postman must knock twice—a double "rat-tat"—is being broken for the sake of night-workers.

In houses where people are sleeping during the day the postman often obliges by making silent deliveries.

The postman knows he is breaking the rule, and the Post Office knows it, too. It is part of the unofficial wartime service of the postman, unofficially recognized at headquarters.

Another rule broken during wartime is the one forbidding the postman to deliver a letter anywhere except to the address on the envelope.

Recently a Manchester postman had a letter addressed to an engine driver whose RAF pilot son had been reported killed over Berlin. The letter showed the son was alive; it was written from a prison camp by the boy himself.

Hurrying to the house with it, the postman found the engine driver had gone to work. He telegraphed his depot, got the times when he was due at certain stations, and telephoned him the news. Later he delivered the letter to him in his engine cab as it drew into a Manchester station.

New Forest Products

The fir plywood industry, now turning out enormous quantities of plywood for war and other uses, has established a research foundation intended to devise or uncover forest products separate from lumber, plywood and pulp.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Quaint Post Office

Nature bestows the beauty to this simple structure in the pretty village of Ford, Northumberland.

Dear Daily Features:

The Monitor Camera Club contribution, "Original Sally Lunn's," on the Daily Features Page, June 13, 1944, is quite interesting. It brought to thought the delicious Sally Lunns we used to bake in our coal range oven many years ago when living in Philadelphia.

Grandmother, the granddaughter of a Welshman who came to Pennsylvania as a surveyor for the Penns, had the following Sally Lunn recipe in her recipe book.

Sally Lunn

1 quart flour — 2 eggs
1 pint milk — 3 tbsps. butter
¼ cup sugar — 1 teaspoon salt
½ cake yeast

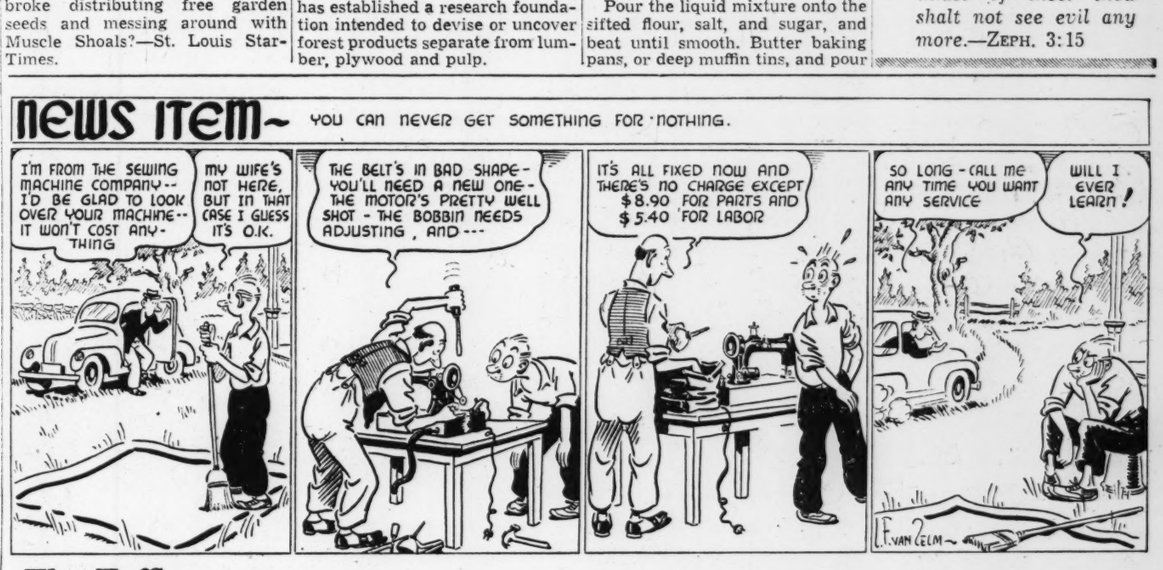
Warm the milk—just lukewarm, not hot. Melt butter, and add to warm milk. Then add the eggs, well beaten, and the yeast, dissolved in three tablespoons of cold water.

Pour the liquid mixture onto the sifted flour, salt, and sugar, and beat until smooth. Butter baking pans, or deep muffin tins, and pour in batter to one-third of the depth of the pan used. Put in a warm place and let rise two hours. Bake one-half hour in moderate oven—not too hot.

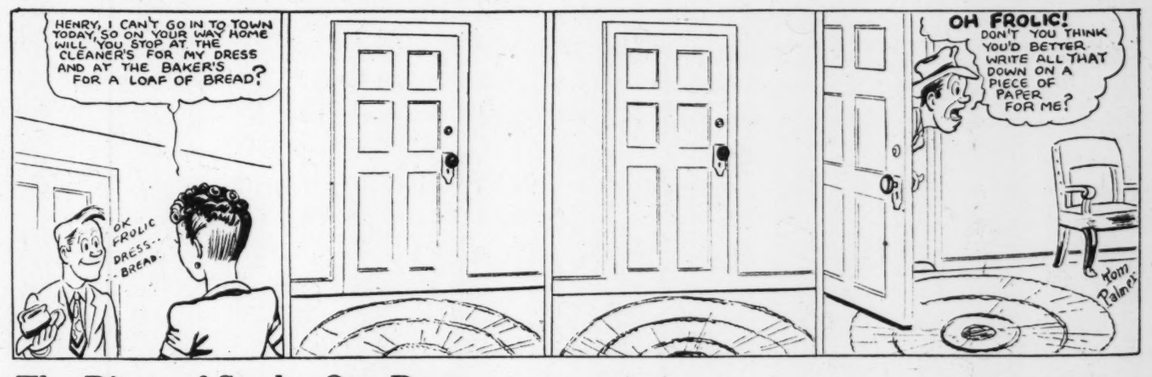
Served with butter, jam, or marmalade, they are delicious. After trying them, one easily understands why Sally Lunn's Shop became famous.—Miss C. A. M., Duncannon, Pa.

A Verse for Today . . .

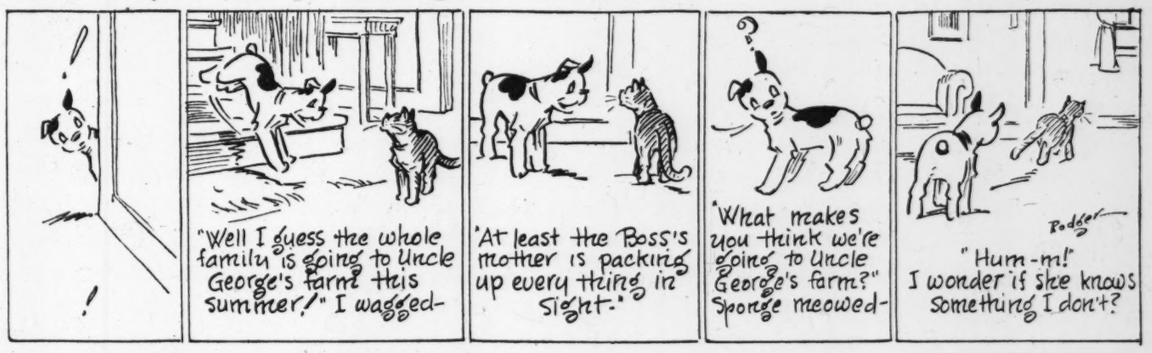
The king of Israel, even the LORD, *is in the midst of thee: thou shalt not see evil any more.*—ZEPH. 3:15


NEWS ITEM~ YOU CAN NEVER GET SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.
I'M FROM THE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY-- I'D BE GLAD TO LOOK OVER YOUR MACHINE-- IT WON'T COST ANY-THING
MY WIFE'S NOT HERE, BUT IN THAT CASE I GUESS IT'S O.K.
THE BELT'S IN BAD SHAPE- YOU'LL NEED A NEW ONE- THE MOTOR'S PRETTY WELL SHOT - THE BOBBIN NEEDS ADJUSTING, AND---
IT'S ALL FIXED NOW AND THERE'S NO CHARGE EXCEPT $8.90 FOR PARTS AND $5.40 FOR LABOR
SO LONG - CALL ME ANY TIME YOU WANT ANY SERVICE
WILL I EVER LEARN!
L.F. VAN ZELM~

The Taffles—*Silly System!* By PALMER


HENRY, I CAN'T GO IN TO TOWN TODAY, SO ON YOUR WAY HOME WILL YOU STOP AT THE CLEANER'S FOR MY DRESS AND AT THE BAKER'S FOR A LOAF OF BREAD?
OK FROLIC DRESS-- BREAD.
OH FROLIC! DON'T YOU THINK YOU'D BETTER WRITE ALL THAT DOWN ON A PIECE OF PAPER FOR ME?
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Scenting a Move* By RODGERS


"Well I guess the whole family is going to Uncle George's farm this summer!" I wagged-
"At least the Boss's mother is packing up every thing in sight."
"What makes you think we're going to Uncle George's farm?" Sponge meowed-
Rodger
"Hum-m! I wonder if she knows something I don't?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Belaying-Pin?* By THE HAGERS

DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT HANGING CURTAINS?
IT'S MY SPECIALTY.
IT'S MY COOK'S DAY OFF AND I HAVE A SURPRISE FOR HER— NEW CURTAINS FOR HER ROOM.
HOW DO YOU LIKE PRECIOUS?
SHE'S A FAIR COOK, AND NEAT AS A PIN.
WHAT KIND OF A PIN?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Commander in Chief

When the Republicans declare they will not allow Mr. Roosevelt to run for election as Commander in Chief, they bring out into the open one of the subtler aspects of this year's campaign. They are justified in feeling that the President should not take advantage of any military title to win a political contest. A popular sense of fair play will support them in this.

Certainly the situation demands a high degree of restraint—which only a willingness to lean backward in the use of the military title and position can satisfy. Mr. Roosevelt—intentionally or not—made very effective political medicine in 1940 out of his inspection trips to camps and munitions plants. In his letter last week announcing his readiness to accept renomination he played a sweet and potent tune on the Commander-in-Chief string. We can only trust that a sense of fairness and fitness will prevent him making an acceptance speech from a battle front.

Yet the Republicans, in seeking to prevent an unfair mixing of the roles of Mr. Roosevelt the candidate and Mr. Roosevelt the Commander in Chief should avoid appearing to attack the constitutional and traditional wartime position of the Presidency. Representative Halleck was so understood by newsmen when he spoke of the "Commander in Chief myth" and asserted that the title was put in the Constitution because it was expected that Washington, who had been head of the armed services, would be the first President. That may have been one reason, but there appear to have been others. We need clarification of the constitutional position.

It is certainly true today, that military decisions are largely and properly in the hands of the chiefs of staff. The military organization and the choice of commanders have happily been free from the weaknesses that so harassed President Lincoln. But it would be inaccurate and unfair to deny that President Roosevelt has had a real share in the military management. How large a part and whether it has been helpful or harmful may have to be left for full determination until history digs out the story. But so far he must share praise or blame. And necessarily so, for many military decisions are inextricably tangled with political questions of national policy on the highest level.

There are dangers in this system, particularly if personal diplomacy carries the country into positions which Congress and the people will not support. Methods of closer consultation between the President and Congress should be developed. But there is some force in the Constitutional position that should be recognized.

The Republican platform's declaration against "civilian interference" with the leaders of the Army and Navy is treading on slippery ground if it means to separate the President entirely from the powers implied in Commander in Chief. It is entirely in line with American governmental theory and practice to set the military under civilian control. The reasons go clear back to Cromwell's military domination of an English Parliament. They have present applications in the military dictatorships of Latin-American countries having constitutions almost identical with that of the United States.

Which reminds us that the ultimate safeguard lies with the people. Their sense of fairness, their wisdom and balance, their fidelity to constitutional principles, their judgment of motives, and their willingness to seek divine guidance—all these must constitute the final safeguard against either political abuse of the title or a too-limited interpretation of it.

Good citizens have a right to demand that no man or party play political football with the office of Commander in Chief.

Tojo, Etcetera

It is a fact of war that winning Generals are seldom changed. When von Kluge replaced von Runstedt in France it was taken as a sure sign the Nazis were in trouble.

The procession of commanders on the Russian front has been an obvious concomitant of the "straightening" German line. While the singular coincidence of the loss of Japanese Admirals in airplane crashes soon after naval defeats has justified some speculation.

The latest shifts in Nippon do not involve such a crash, but the removal of General Tojo from the post of Chief of the Army Staff is nevertheless a spectacular development. He retains other posts. Replacement of Admiral Shimada as Naval Minister by Admiral Nomura follows too closely on the loss of Saipan not to suggest that the fall of this vital bastion was the reason. Other changes announced by Tokyo suggest the beginning of a housecleaning.

The accounts coming out now of the experiences of the British Eighth Army in Africa disclose how damaging to morale is this frequent change of commanders. Defeat is more than physical; it has all sorts of psychological accompaniments.

The imposition of a new commander seldom alleviates these, but sometimes makes them worse. All this adds to the bleakness of the Axis outlook.

Indeed, from the present look of things the procession of new commanders in both Japan and Germany may shortly take on the aspect of a parade.

Very Provisional

The cloud which defines relations between the United States Government and whatever it is that General de Gaulle heads at Algiers is hardly less mystifying than before the General's visit to Washington. But it is perceptibly less ominous and appears to be moving in a light breeze. It lifted a little, like a sailboat under a playful wave, when a UNRRA press release this week called the Algiers group "the Provisional Government of the French Republic."

President Roosevelt appears to be treating General de Gaulle's Committee as something of the sort, having agreed to recognize its authority for administrative purposes in liberated areas of France. But if this is a spade, Mr. Roosevelt still refuses to call it one. So diplomatic recognition remains the exclusive achievement of UNRRA, or maybe of a balky typewriter in the UNRRA office.

However, General Eisenhower has recognized French guerrilla forces, reportedly 175,000 strong, as "an integral part of the Allied Expeditionary Force." One main purpose of such recognition is to save these French patriots from Nazi terroristic executions by placing them under international law governing treatment of soldiers. But when all is said or left unsaid by Mr. Roosevelt, or typed and left typed by UNRRA, the cloud is in a wind, and the wind has a recognition-ward direction.

Counter Facts

There is no dearth of encouraging signs for the Allies on the war fronts these days. Yet against these must be set the realistic fact that outnumbered, outequipped, outgeneraled as they are, the men of the Axis fight on with astonishing tenacity.

Even the man in the field, remote from the news and uninformed about home-front affairs, must sense that the tide has turned, that defeat is inevitable. Yet each foot in Normandy is bitterly contested. The number of Japanese dead on Saipan bespeaks its own story of resistance.

Why do these men fight so? Is it the worship of false gods or queer heroics? Is it fear of their own masters? Is it desperate dread of what the Allies may impose upon them in defeat?

Probably it is a mixture of all these. These men have been "sold" on chimeras of prosperity by conquest. They have heard the whips of the secret police crack. Some believe that prisoners of the Allies are tortured to death. They have been taught that slavery, penury, misery awaits them and their loved ones if defeated.

They have been fed skillful lies and they have swallowed them.

What is the counter-agent? Undeniably, it is partly the language of force, which is the only talk some can understand. But a useful adjunct of this is a statement of the true facts.

It is now time for the Allies to agree on the peace terms they intend to impose. A plain, factual presentation of the general terms, hard as they may be, should do much to offset the weird concoctions now being poured into the thoughts of the Axis peoples. The truth should help weaken resistance to what, in the end, can only be good for them. They must be made to understand that the Allies desire to inflict no cruel barbarities on them, but only desire to assure a peaceful, kindly, prosperous world for all.

On a Bicycle Built for Two

Summers in the Buffalo Evening News

Our Readers Say—

Jefferson's Warning

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let those who would vote for a fourth term be instructed by Thomas Jefferson, for it was he and not George Washington who repeatedly made an issue of rotation in office as applied to the office of President of the United States.

When urged to run for the third term, Jefferson said, "Believing that a representative Government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall substantially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the first person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish that first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office." He also said at this time, "That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as it is to have borne it faithfully."

"Both Jefferson and Jackson were strongly urged to become candidates for third terms and both felt that such action on their part would have repudiated their principles," is a statement in "American Government" by Caleb B. Patterson. As a Nation we are now called upon to take the stand which these two illustrious Americans took as individuals; to sanction a fourth term is to "repudiate our principles" of government by the people, repudiate the very democracy which we are fighting to defend. That is the issue.

The last word shall be Jefferson's: "If some termination to the term of office of the Chief Magistrate is not fixed by the Constitution or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for four years, will in fact become for life."

K. M. A.

Seattle, Wash.

"Evidently Worth While"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A word must be said about Mrs. Luce's speech at the Republican Convention, one word—abominable. What is worse is that she was applauded by solid Americans and men and women who are decent and respectable.

Indeed, this deplorable incident and the absence of intelligent consistency on tariffs and foreign policy rather strongly point to the words, the re-election of Roosevelt and Wallace. I, for one, from an old and strong Republican family, consider Roosevelt-Wallace leadership as imperative and eminently worth while.

Cambridge, Mass. E. B. MICHELSON

Campaign Promises

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to thank William H. Gentry, Cortland, N. Y., for his letter of July 8 entitled "The G. O. P. Platform." He expressed exactly what I should like to have written; but, hadn't the courage to write, or ability to express so well.

If anyone has a record of the promises Mr. Roosevelt made—in his first three campaigns—that he did not keep, I should like to see The Christian Science Monitor publish them at this time.

Erie, Pa. FLORENCE F. PATTEN

"High on the List"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in your issue of July 8 that your correspondent, William A. Gentry, is much concerned about a possible fourth term for Mr. Roosevelt. . . .

Can Mr. Gentry really believe that the President believes in one-man rule? Does he (the President) rule Nelson, Marshall, King, Eisenhower, and Nimitz, to name only a few?

If the test of a man's true greatness is the number of human beings he has helped, then does not this place our great President very high on the list?

New York MARVIN STOW SAXE

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

So the Cloud Grew

The Bookshelf

The most common excuse proffered by western diplomats who suffered defeats in their dealings with Adolf Hitler between 1933 and May, 1940, was: "We have been deceived!"

No clumsier excuse could have been found. For even if conservative and unimaginative minds refused to take Hitler's political program, as outlined in "Mein Kampf," seriously, and even if a routine Intelligence Service was unable to gauge degree and nature of the German rearmament correctly, there were still two fields where Naziism worked without cover or disguise and from observation of which the trend of events could have been deduced. Those two fields were the German economy and the Nazi measures against the Jews and for the "improvement of the German race."

* * *

Douglas Miller, commercial attaché to the United States Embassy in Berlin from 1925 until 1939, thought both these topics worthy of his close attention. As a result he injected a note of warning into his reports to the Washington authorities as early as 1931. Fourteen months before Hitler seized power, Mr. Miller declared it to be "increasingly likely" that the National Socialist party would "sooner or later be admitted to the German government."

In September, 1933, he hinted at German designs with regard to Austria and Czechoslovakia and urged Washington "to discount skeptical foreign criticism, as it is based upon a failure to apprehend the circumstances which exist in Germany and the strong moral support which the National Socialist government is now receiving from the public."

In December, 1933, he submitted his study of the Nazi racial theories and legislation—a brilliant piece of research, by the way—and emphasized that those dogmas and laws were bound to have "an important bearing on the commercial, financial, industrial, agricultural, military, educational, religious, and cultural life of the country."

* * *

A number of the reports which Douglas Miller wrote between 1931 and 1937 have now been published in book form under the title VIA DIPLOMATIC POUCH (New York: Didier, $3). Due to its conciseness and lucidity, the book is a valuable contribution to the history of prewar Naziism, even though it does not offer much new material. It does offer, however, in its introductory remarks, one of the profoundest explanations of the bewildering fact that men like Hitler and his gang could ever attain power—an explanation much more pertinent than the cry, "We have been deceived!" Mr. Miller admits that, while he always distrusted the Nazis, he underestimated their "capacity for evil." Which indicates that it is the limits of our imagination, rather than of our intelligence, that are sometimes responsible for catastrophes.

E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Dealing With the Disabled

Never advocate needless suffering as a spiritual discipline, if only because the fact that it is needless make it psychologically phony. But there is real truth in the old belief that a man who has been tried by fire is likely to achieve a greatness beyond that of someone to whom everything has always come easily. It has been said, and rightfully, that from a cold scientific standpoint, the men who have returned "handicapped" will be the supply from which some of the noblest leaders will spring. One of these may be that same man of yours, whose future you were tempted to despair of when you first heard what had happened to him.—From the Home Economics Department of the National Grange.

Democrats Herald Their Foreign Policy

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Roscoe Drummond

CHICAGO, JULY 18

The way things look here, the Democrats intend to grab the ball on foreign policy and run right down the middle of the field in the oncoming campaign.

They are sure they see some gaping holes in the lines of the Republican platform and they feel pretty certain that Governors Dewey and Bricker are not going to be able to plug them.

It is for this reason that the framers of the Democratic platform sense an added incentive to write a preserve-the-peace plank which will be more explicit and forthright than anything the G. O. P. advanced. In this way the Democrats hope to so effectively seize the initiative from the Republicans as to make foreign policy a dominant and decisive issue in the election.

The G. O. P. plank uses much the same language as the Connally Resolution. Instead of this generalized endorsement of co-operation among "free and sovereign nations" to maintain the peace, the Democrats are planning these additions:

1. A pledge to bring the United Nations together soon in a world security organization, probably before the end of the war.

2. Such concrete approval of the use of force to prevent future aggression that there can be no doubt what is meant and what will be done. (The Republican plank spoke of directing "peace forces" against aggressors.)

3. Specific provision for the establishment of a world court, thrice rejected by the United States Senate and not mentioned in the G. O. P. plank.

In addition to these proposals, consideration is being given to eliminating some of the hedge words which were cast about both the Republican foreign policy plans for world security organization and the Connally Resolution. There would, of course, be an assurance that America's participation in the peace would be accomplished only within the framework of the Constitution, but this would intentionally leave open the prospect that important undertakings could be approved by joint majority resolution of both houses, instead of entirely by the two-thirds vote of the Senate for which there is a considerable line of precedents.

Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico, one of the co-authors of the B2H2 Resolution, and Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, a leading Democratic collaborationist, are both working to put teeth into the party's foreign policy plank; and Senator Connally himself, who will play the largest part in drafting the declaration, has taken the position that the plank should leave no doubt whatsoever that the United States is committed to using force to prevent aggression.

Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and elder statesman of the Democratic Party, is advising his associates on the platform committee that it is both sound politics and sound statesmanship for the convention to take an absolutely unequivocal and unevasive stand on what America will do to preserve the future peace.

"The big issue and the only issue in this Presidential campaign," he tells them, "is how after winning the war, can we secure peace. I am confident that our platform will ring so crystal-clear for winning the peace after victory that no man will be able to mistake or doubt its meaning.

"I look upon the Republican foreign affairs plank—and I believe the voters will see it the same way—as a two-faced deal to suit both the isolationists and those who really want to finish the war decisively and win a lasting peace. Such an equivocal and vague position will neither win the peace nor win the election.

"The Democratic 1944 platform must be so clear and straightforward that the American people will not permit the G. O. P. straddle candidates a chance to destroy the peace of the future as they destroyed it in 1919 and 1920."

It is on this conception of foreign policy and upon this conception of political strategy that the Democrats seem to be approaching the formulation of a peace plank which they expect may leave the Republicans well behind public opinion. They recognize, without publicly admitting, that their record on foreign policy is the source of their greatest political strength.

The issue is not the direction in which America must go to secure the peace but which candidate and which party can and will most certainly go there.

From Mr. Pitt to Mr. Dewey

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Here is a statistic, presented without argumentative reference to the "accent on youth" in the current Republican campaign. There are just 200 members of the British House of Commons who were first elected to that body between the ages of 21 and 30. There are, as far as research shows, 17 members of the U. S. Congress who were similarly elected. Of the British, 148 are Conservatives, 39 are Liberals, 13 are Laborites. Of the Americans, 13 are Democrats, 3 are Republicans, 1 is a Progressive.

Part of the American explanation is constitutional: "No person shall be a Senator," says Article I, Section 3 of the Federal Constitution, "who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years." "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years."

Thus it is that the "old" country recognizes the talent and significance of youth, giving young men high national opportunities far sooner than Americans. This doubtless goes far to explain the ability and skill of British public men. And of course, a President must have attained 35 years. There have undoubtedly been a score of British Prime Ministers younger than that, led by the redoubtable Pitt the Younger, who took the highest office at 25. Of great British parliamentarians, Gladstone entered the House of Commons at 23, Fox at 19, Peel at 21. Lloyd-George was 27, and Churchill was 26.

Were there valid historical reasons why the Founding Fathers set up rigid constitutional barriers against youth? Certainly most of them were taking large roles in colonial affairs at rather early ages, although by the time they got to constitution-making they had reached thoroughly mature and sage years. But their precautions have been reinforced by American political *mores*. Few, indeed, are the men who could be elected to the House of Representatives by 25, or the Senate by 30, or stand a chance at the Presidency by 35. We don't do things that way.

And yet in Britain, as the figures quoted at the beginning show, there seems to be as marked an accent on youth in the Conservative Party today as there was in Parliament as a whole 150 years ago. That nearly a third of the House of Commons entered that body before they were 30 is a remarkable fact. That three-quarters of them were Conservatives is equally remarkable. There is the technical reason, of course, that it costs a lot of money to become and remain an M. P.—requiring an income which only Conservatives are likely to have in their youth.

What the disappearance of great fortunes—if they really disappear—will do to youth in British politics remains to be seen. Certainly the possession of an inherited fortune in the United States is no political asset, although it is not an insuperable obstacle, as Franklin Roosevelt showed 35 years ago. And the possession of inherited wealth does not necessarily make a man a conservative. I would suggest that the New Deal has had more wealthy young men in its service than any other peacetime Administration.

And now the Republican Party has just nominated a Presidential candidate of 42. The case history of Governor Dewey, like that of the two Roosevelts before him, suggests that competent youth has plenty of opportunity in the United States. Perhaps it would be better if our able young men could get to Congress quickly. Certainly a good many of them become State Governors. But experience in the national legislature would be most helpful. On the other hand, prosecuting the criminals of New York City is an education not to be despised.

On the whole, American politics and public life do not reward precocity. The barriers of the Constitution have cast their shadow. Seniority is enthroned in the Congressional seats of the mighty. I doubt if a young man would be nominated for the Presidency as easily from Congress as from a State Capitol. And a chap who comes into public service through the administrative departments must go back home and start wardheeling if he expects to get into elective office.

Yet youth will be served. When the servicemen come home and cast their first postwar vote, we may see some startling changes.

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